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ABSTRACT

This catalog indexes and describes over 175 Native American programs produced for public television and available on video to public television stations, schools, libraries, and educational users. Introductory pages describe the development of the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium and present brief biographies of nine Native American producers. An alphabetical index of program titles categorizes entries and indicates national or regional interest. Categories are arts, ceremony, children, economy, education, history, lifestyle, and multicultural relations. The entries are annotated and may indicate running time, year, and producer. Topics include Native American artists, Captain Richard Pratt and the Carlyle School for Indians, famous events and people in Indian/American history, oral tradition, history and culture of various tribes, North American archeology, religion and spirituality, myths and legends, efforts of the Oneida to take control of their children's education, cultural preservation and transmission to the next generation, ceremonies and rites of passage, the role and relevance of education in northern Canada, the 1992 White House Conference on Indian Education, tribal economic development, the success story of a Tohono O'odham high school, the revival of traditional Indian education, and stories that transmit beliefs and values. Includes an order form and 1993-94 price list for sales and rental. (SV)

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Catalog of Programming

1993 - 94

RC 019381



About the NAPBC

For over 16 years, the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium (NAPBC) has been entrusted with the responsibility of bringing the voices and faces of Native America to the Public Broadcasting System. From its humble beginning as a Public Television program and station membership organization, the NAPBC continues to add new and exciting chapters to its remarkable success story.



CORPORATION
FOR PUBLIC
BROADCASTING



Partnerships

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has been an active, supportive NAPBC partner since 1977. Additionally, the Nebraska Educational TV and Radio Center has served as NAPBC headquarters for over 16 years.

In 1990, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting offered the National Minority Consortia—of which the NAPBC is a member—the opportunity to solicit program development grants to independent and station-based Native American producers. These grant funds help defray the costs associated with developing and producing quality Native American programs. Since 1990, the NAPBC has funded 26 productions which are available in this catalog.

Supporting the production of Native American programming is just one example of how partnerships help to strengthen the NAPBC's founding charter and mission, "To produce and encourage the production and successful use of quality public telecommunications programs by and about Native Americans, for both Native American and general audiences."

You can be a partner, too, by becoming an NAPBC Member. With your membership, you will receive the NAPBC Newsletter, periodic mailings about exciting new programs and other pertinent information. For details about NAPBC membership, call 800-793-4250.

Programming

The first Native American program produced by the NAPBC to air nationally on PBS was the "American Indian Artist Series II" in 1983. This past year, four programs were nationally broadcast on PBS, all co-produced or funded by the NAPBC. These highly acclaimed programs were "In the White Man's Image," "Last Stand at Little Big Horn," "Surviving Columbus" and "American Indian Dance Theatre." Representative photos from these renowned programs appear on the cover of this catalog.



The NAPBC was the first to co-produce with Radio Smithsonian, an American Public Radio series entitled, "Spirits of the Present." Presented in 13 half hour segments, this series broke all first-run carriage records in 1992. The Ford Foundation, Ruth Mott Fund and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting were funding partners in this highly successful project for national audience enjoyment.

Over the past 16 years that the NAPBC has been a funding and program partner with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and public broadcasters, a library of authentic, culturally educational and entertaining programs by and about Native Americans has continued to grow. Currently, the NAPBC is the authoritative national resource, with over 175 programs continually in distribution to Public Television stations, schools, libraries and educational users.

Projects

In 1981, the NAPBC was the first to do a planning study on satellite networking for Native American communities. In 1992, the NAPBC and Nebraska Educational Television assisted the American Indian Higher Education Consortium to identify and develop the means for 27 tribally controlled colleges throughout America to use telecommunications technology for shared learning. The result of this combined effort was a report to Congress.



AIHEC



AIROS



With support from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting Radio Program Fund, the NAPBC—in partnership with the Indigenous Communications Association of Native American Public Radio Stations—is again taking advantage of satellite telecommunications technology.

The "American Indian Radio on Satellite Project" (AIROS) is a national program distribution service which will utilize the public radio satellite to bring more Native American voices to public audiences by 1996. This system will make it possible for 20 Native American radio stations around the country to receive and distribute programming 24 hours a day.

AMERICAN
INDIAN
ARTISTS



Potential

As the NAPBC prepares to move forward into the 21st century, the potential exists for an even greater commitment to support quality Native American programming. By taking advantage of evolving technologies including compressed audio and video, CD ROM, Interactive video, distant learning and satellite interfacing, the NAPBC is ideally positioned to further its leadership role as the authoritative national resource for authentic, culturally educational and entertaining programming by and about Native Americans.

About the 1993-94 NAPBC Catalog

Paging through this edition of the NAPBC Programming Catalog, you will notice some new features have been added to assist you in selecting those Native American programs that best meet your particular needs or interests. An Order Form and Price List are enclosed.

A Map

To help you *localize* your Native American programming, the NAPBC has included a map with numerical designations. Begin by finding your regional number on the map. Then check the Index to find all the programs bearing that same number. This simple procedure will provide you with a list of Native American programs which will be of special interest to the viewing audience in your specific part of the country. Programs with national appeal are designated by the number 12. (See map on page 2.)



This symbol designates those programs available for broadcast. If this symbol **does not** appear with the program's description, **no broadcast rights** have been granted.



The NAPBC is pleased to be a sub-distributor for a number of Native American programs from the PBS Video collection. This symbol designates these fine programs.

New Programs

Several new programs are available and have been identified.

Native American Producers

Once again, biographies of Native American producers have been included to acquaint you with some of the people whose work is available in this catalog.

Use this catalog often to select the Native American programs that best meet your particular needs or interests. And rest assured, each program you select is authentic and of the highest quality.

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All Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium titles are protected by international copyright law. It is illegal to attempt to reproduce, duplicate or record any NAPBC film or tape without written permission from the copyright holder. Purchase or rental does not include rights for subleasing, commercial distribution, television broadcast or electronic transmission of any kind, or rights to copy or alter the film or tape in whole or in part without specific written consent from the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium.

On the Cover

Gracing the cover of this catalog is an interpretation of an original petroglyph by Native American artist Rick Regan. Also pictured are scenes from four programs which recently aired nationally on PBS.

The **top** photo is from "Last Stand at Little Bighorn"—a documentary film re-examining the battle from both the white and Native American perspective.

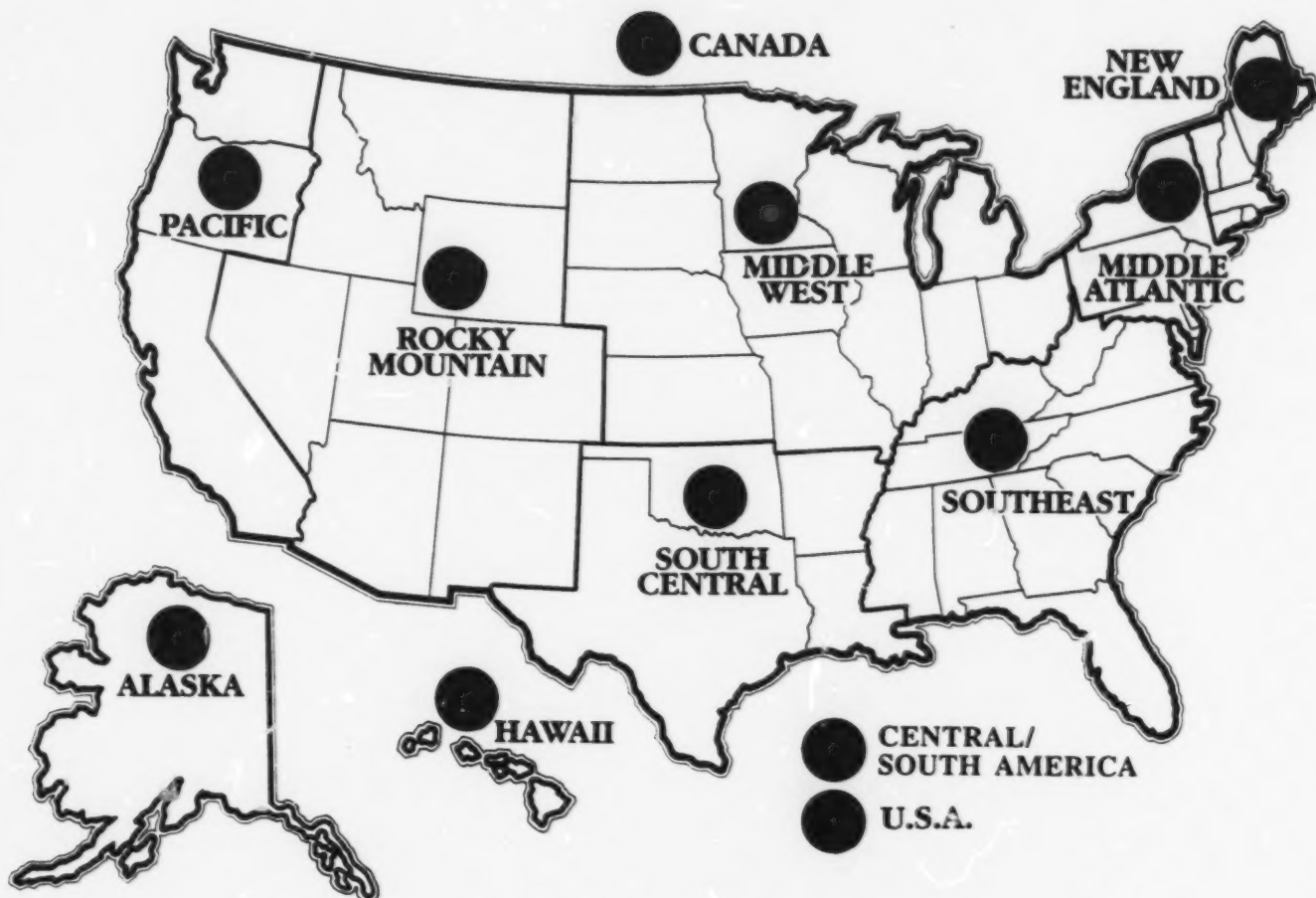
The **middle left** photo is from "In the White Man's Image"—a compelling story detailing one man's civilizing mission and its devastating effect on a generation of Native Americans.

The **middle right** photo is from "American Indian Dance Theatre: Dances For The New Generation"—this prestigious company of all-Native American dancers, singers and musicians show how Native American music and dance is passed from generation to generation.

The **bottom** photo is from "Surviving Columbus"—a program focusing on the Pueblo culture that spans 2,000 years, as told by Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona.

Highly acclaimed, these programs (excluding "American Indian Dance Theatre" which will be available soon) are in this catalog. Order your copy today.





Use this map to help select those Native American programs which will be of particular interest to viewers in your region of the country. These regional numbers correspond to the numbers listed in the Program Titles and Subject Index.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. NEW ENGLAND | 7. PACIFIC |
| 2. MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 8. ALASKA |
| 3. SOUTHEAST | 9. HAWAII |
| 4. MIDDLE WEST | 10. CANADA |
| 5. SOUTH CENTRAL | 11. CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA |
| 6. ROCKY MOUNTAIN | 12. NATIONWIDE |



Program Titles and Subject Index

■ This symbol designates the programs available for broadcast.

📺 This symbol designates the PBS video collection.

	Region	Page	Arts	Ceremony	Children	Economy	Education	History	Lifestyle	Multi-Cultural Relations
■ Aboriginal Rights— I Can Get It for You Wholesale	10 - 12	9	•			•		•	•	•
■ The American as Artist—Portrait of Bob Penn	4	9	•						•	
■ The American Experience Series (Series) 📺		9								
Geronimo and the Apache Resistance NEW	6	9					•	•		•
Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo NEW	5	9					•	•		•
In the White Man's Image	12	9					•	•		•
Last Stand at Little Big Horn NEW	6	9					•	•		•
■ American Indian Artists—Part 1 (Series) 📺		9	•							
Alan Houser & Fritz Scholder	5 & 7	9	•							
Charles Loloma & Helen Hardin	6	9	•							
Medicine Flower and Lone Wolf & R.C. Gorman	6	10	•							
■ American Indian Artists—Part 2 (Series)		10	•							
#1 Larry Golsh	6	10	•							
#2 Jaune Quick-To-See Smith	6	10	•							
#3 Dan Naminha	6	10	•							
■ Amiotte	4	10	•							
■ Ancient Spirit, Living World—The Oral Tradition	5 & 11	10						•		•
■ Angoon One Hundred Years Later	8	10		•				•	•	•
■ Apache Mountain Spirits	6	10		•	•	•	•			•
■ The Art of Being Indian—Filmed Aspects of the Culture of the Sioux	4	10						•	•	•
■ Bob Haozous: Native American Sculptor NEW	6	10	•							
■ Broken Journey	5	10							•	•
■ Canada's Original People—Then and Now	10	11	•		•			•		•
Children of the Long-Beaked Bird	6	11		•	•				•	•
■ Dancing to Give Thanks	4	11							•	•
■ Dineh—The People	6	11				•		•	•	•
■ Distant Voices ... Thunder Words	11 - 12	11			•					•
■ The Eagle and the Condor	6	11							•	•
Earthshapers	4	11	•					•		
Excavation of Mound 7	4	11						•		
■ Eyes of the Spirit	8	11	•							
Folklore of the Muscogee (Creek) People	5	11			•			•		
■ Forest Spirits (Series)		12						•	•	
#1 To Keep a Heritage Alive	2 & 4	12					•	•	•	
#2 The Learning Path	2 & 4	12					•	•		
#3 Land Is Life	2 & 4	12				•		•	•	
#4 Ancestors of Those Yet Unborn	2 & 4	12				•		•	•	
#5 Living with Tradition	2 & 4	12						•	•	
#6 Dreamers with Power—Part 1	2 & 4	12						•		
#7 Dreamers with Power—Part 2	2 & 4	12						•		



	Region	Page	Arts	Ceremony	Children	Economy	Education	History	Lifestyle	Multi-Cultural Relations
■ Forgotten Frontier	6	12					●	●		●
■ Four Corners of Earth	3	12						●	●	●
■ Gannagaro	2	12						●		●
■ Gifts of Santa Fe	6	13	●			●			●	●
■ The Good Mind	5	13							●	
■ Grandfather Sky NEW	6	13			●				●	
■ Health Care Crisis at Rosebud	4	13						●	●	●
■ Herman Red Elk—A Sioux Indian Artist	4	13	●							
■ Hisatsinom—The Ancient Ones	6	13						●		
■ The Honour of All (Series)		13								●
#1 The Honour of All—Part 1	10	13								●
#2 The Honour of All—Part 2	10	13								●
#3 Sharing Innovations that Work	10	13								●
■ Huteetl—Koyukon Memorial Potlatch	8	13		●					●	
■ I Am Different from My Brother—Dakota Name-Giving	4	13		●	●	●			●	
■ Images of Indians (Series)		14								●
#1 The Great Movie Massacre	12	14								●
#2 Heathen Injuns and the Hollywood Gospel	12	14								●
#3 How Hollywood Wins the West	12	14								●
#4 The Movie Reel Indians	12	14								●
#5 Warpaint and Wigs	12	14								●
■ Indian Arts at the Phoenix Heard Museum (Series)		14	●							
#1 Basketry	6	14	●							
#2 Painting	6	14	●							
#3 Pottery	6	14	●							
#4 Textiles	6	14	●							
#5 Jewelry	6	14	●							
#6 Kachinas	6	15	●							
■ In the White Man's Image	12	15				●	●	●		●
■ I Will Fight No More Forever	6	15			●			●		●
■ John Kim Bell	10	15						●	●	●
■ Journey to the Sky—A History of the Alabama Coushatta Indians	5	15						●		●
■ Keep Your Heart Strong	4	15								●
■ Last Stand at Little Big Horn NEW ♀	6	15					●	●		
■ Legacy in Limbo	2	15						●		●
■ Live and Remember	4	15								●
■ Man of Lightning	3	15			●					
■ Menominee	4	15				●	●	●	●	●
■ Minorities in Agriculture—The Winnebago	4	16				●		●	●	●
■ Miss Indian America	12	16		●						●
■ Mother Corn	6	16		●			●	●		
■ Myths and Moundbuilders NEW ♀	11 & 12	16					●	●		
■ Nations Within a Nation	12	16				●		●	●	●
■ Native American Images	5	16	●							
■ Navajo	6	16						●	●	●
■ Navajo Code Talkers	6	16						●	●	●
■ The New Pequot: A Tribal Portrait	1	16				●		●	●	●
■ A New Vision: Michael Naranjo NEW	6	16	●							
■ Nez Perce—Portrait of a People	6	17				●		●		●
■ Ni'bthaska of the Umonhon (Series)		17			●	●				
#1 Turning of the Child/30	4	17			●					



	Region	Page	Arts	Ceremony	Children	Economy	Education	History	Lifestyle	Multi-Cultural Relations
#2 Becoming a Warrior/30	4	17			•					
#3 The Buffalo Hunt/30	4	17			•					
North of 60—Destiny Uncertain (Series)		17						•		•
#1 They Came to Stay	8	17						•		•
#2 The Alaska Experience	8	17						•		•
#3 Tell Me Who I Am	8	17				•		•		•
#4 New Ways of Knowing	8	17						•		•
#5 Mending Bodies and Souls	8	17						•		•
One Heart, Many Nations NEW	12	17			•		•			•
1,000 Years of Muscogee (Creek) Art	3 & 5	17	•							
On the Path to Self-Reliance	3	18				•		•	•	•
Oscar Howe—The Sioux Painter	4	18	•							
People of the First Light (Series)		18						•		•
#1 Indians in Southern New England	1	18						•		•
#2 The Wampanoags of Gay Head	1	18						•		•
#3 The Boston Indian Community	1	18					•	•		•
#4 The Narragansetts	1	18						•		•
#5 Indians of Connecticut	1	18						•		•
#6 The Indian Experience—Urban and Rural	1	18				•		•		•
#7 The Mashpee Wampanoags	1	18						•		•
People of the Macon Plateau	3	18						•		•
Pride and the Power to Win NEW	6	18			•		•	•		•
Pride, Purpose and Promise—Salutes of the Southwest	6	18				•		•	•	•
The Probable Passing of Elk Creek (available to NAPBC members only)	7	19						•	•	•
Pueblo Peoples: "First Encounters"	6	19						•		•
The Real People (Series)		19		•				•		•
#1 A Season of Grandmothers	12	19						•		•
#2 Circle of Song—Part 1	12	19		•						•
#3 Circle of Song—Part 2	12	19		•						•
#4 Mainstream	12	19						•		•
#5 Awakening	12	19		•				•		•
#6 Spirit of the Wind	12	19						•		•
#7 Buffalo, Biscod, Salmon and Roots	12	19								•
#8 Legend of the Stick Game	12	19			•			•		•
#9 Words of Life—People of Rivers	12	19						•	•	•
Red Road—Toward the Techno-Tribal	11 & 12	19							•	•
Return of the Raven—The Edison Chiloquin Story	7	19						•	•	•
Return of the Sacred Pole	4	20		•				•		•
Roanoak (Series) ♀		20								
Part 1 NEW	3	20					•	•		•
Part 2 NEW	3	20					•	•		•
Part 3 NEW	3	20					•	•		•
The Runaway	4	20			•	•	•		•	•
Sacred Buffalo People NEW	4	20				•	•		•	•
Seasons of a Navajo ♀	6	20				•		•	•	
Songs in Minto Life	8	20		•					•	
The Spirit of Crazy Horse NEW ♀	4	20					•	•		•
Strength of Life—Knokovtee Scott	5	20	•							
The Sun Dagger	6	20						•		•
Surviving Columbus: The Story of the Pueblo People NEW ♀	6	21					•	•		•
Tales of Wesakechak (Series)		21			•					
#1 The Creation of the World	10	21			•					



	Region	Page	Arts	Ceremony	Children	Economy	Education	History	Lifestyle	Multi-Cultural Relations
#2 The First Spring Flood	10	21		•						
#3 Why the Crow is Black	10	21			•					
#4 Wapoose the Rabbit	10	21			•					
#5 Ayekis the Frog	10	21			•					
#6 How the Fox Earned His Name	10	21			•					
#7 Wesakechak and the Medicine	10	21			•					
#8 The Stone and the Mouse	10	21			•					
#9 Why Bees Have Stingers	10	21			•					
#10 Wesakechak and the First Indian People	10	21			•					
#11 Wesakechak and the Whiskey Jack	10	21			•					
#12 Why the Rabbit Turns White	10	21			•					
#13 The Creation of the Moon	10	21			•					
That One Good Spirit—An Indian Christmas Story	6	21			•					
They Never Asked Our Fathers	8	21						•		•
Tomorrow's Yesterday	6	22						•		•
The Treaty of 1868 (Series)		22						•		
#1 The Treaty of 1868	4	22				•		•	•	•
#2 The Black Hills Claim	4	22						•	•	•
The Trial of Standing Bear	4 & 5	22						•		•
Tribal Legacies (Series)		22								
The Incas NEW	11	22					•	•		
The Maya NEW	11	22					•	•		
Surviving Columbus: The Story of the Pueblo People NEW	6	22					•	•		•
Last Stand at Little Big Horn NEW	4	22					•	•		
Turtle Shells	5	22	•						•	
Walking With Grandfather (Series)		22			•					
#1 The Arrival	10	23			•					
#2 The Woods	10	23			•					
#3 The Mountain	10	23			•					
#4 The Valley	10	23			•					
#5 The Stream	10	23			•					
#6 The Gift	10	23			•					
Warriors	12	24						•		•
We Are One (Series)		24		•	•					
#1 Morning Comes	4	24			•					
#2 Learning From Others	4	24			•					
#3 Turning of the Child/20	4	24		•	•					
#4 Storytelling	4	24			•					
#5 Becoming a Warrior/20	4	24			•					
#6 Preparing for the Summer Hunt	4	24			•					
#7 The Dare	4	25			•					
#8 The Buffalo Hunt/20	4	25			•					
Whispers (Series)		25								
Whispers: The Chumash NEW	7	25					•	•		
Whispers: The Gabriellino/Tongva NEW	7	25					•	•		
White Man's Way	4	25					•	•		•
Winds of Change (Series)		25								
A Matter of Promises NEW	12	25					•		•	•
A Matter of Choice NEW	12	25					•		•	•
Wiping the Tears of Seven Generations NEW	6	25		•			•	•	•	
Woonspe (Education and the Sioux)	4	25					•	•		•



Producers

The Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium proudly introduces the Native Producers whose programs are featured in our catalog.

As our catalog continues to grow yearly, so will the number of Native producers. Along with the NAPBC, these producers are working to bring new visual perspectives from their communities, and to increase the **Quality and Quantity** of programming for all audiences.

Phil Lucas



Arizona native. Member of the Choctaw Tribe. Currently an independent producer and owner of Phil Lucas Productions, Inc. in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Lucas has been in the business of documentary production for the past 21 years and has established an impressive reputation as a filmmaker of quality productions that effect social change. As an independent producer, he has produced and directed more than 35 cultural and educational programs. He will direct the second segment of the Turner Broadcasting documentary, "Native Americans. Behind the Legend. Beyond the Myths." He also co-produced TNT's "The Broken Chain."

PROGRAMS:

Winds of Change: A Matter of Promises.
Walking With Grandfather Series
The Honour of All - Part 1
The Honour of All - Part 2
Sharing Innovations that Work
Nez Perce: Portrait of a People
Images of Indian Series

Alexie Isaac

Alaskan native. Has 20 years of television experience. Isaac, TV Production Manager at KYUK-TV in Bethel, is currently the only Yup'ik video producer working in Alaska. Fluent in his native language, Isaac began producing documentaries about the traditional culture and lifestyle of his people in 1980. Isaac has earned international merit for several other productions, which have been screened at the National Museum of the American Indian in New York; the Museum of Man in Paris; the 2nd Annual International Arctic Film Festival in Rovaniemi, Finland and at the University of Montreal.

PROGRAMS:

Eyes of the Spirit
They Never Asked Our Fathers

Gary Robinson



Texas native. Member of the Cherokee Nation and the Mississippi Choctaw Nation. Currently working as an independent producer. Robinson has been in the business of video and documentary production for 22 years. He has spent most of his career devoted to cultural and educational programs. In his effort to preserve the rich heritage of his Aboriginal people, he started videotaping the Creek Nation people and ceremonies in 1981.

PROGRAMS:

Broken Journey
Folklore of the Muscogee (Creek) People
1,000 Years of Muscogee (Creek) Art
Turtle Shells



Larry Cesspooch

Utah native. Member of the Ute Indian Tribe. Currently Director Ute Tribe Public Relations and Audio/Visual Department. Cesspooch has been producing cultural programs for 19 years. For the past 13 years he has been involved in the cultural preservation projects of the Ute Tribe.

PROGRAMS:

That One Good Spirit - An Indian Christmas Story

Anna Romero

Nebraska native. Member of the Winnebago Tribe. Currently an Independent Associate Producer, Ms. Romero has just completed work on "In The White Man's Image," which aired nationally on PBS' **American Experience** series. Ms. Romero has 7 years experience producing for both television and radio.

PROGRAMS:

In The White Man's Image

Matthew Jones



Oklahoma native. Member of the Kiowa and Otoe-Missouria Tribes of Oklahoma. Currently Acquisition and Sales Specialist for the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium. Jones has been producing cultural programs in Theatre, Commercial Television and Public Television for 21 years.

PROGRAMS:

In The White Man's Image

Carol Patton Cornsilk

Oklahoma native. Member of the Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma. Currently Senior Producer/Director for WDCN-TV. Cornsilk has been in the film and television production business for 13 years. She has produced and directed many national television programs. During her tenure in the production business, Ms. Cornsilk has been given recognition for her work by national Film and Video Festivals and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

PROGRAMS:

Native American Images

George Angelo, Jr.

California native. Member of the Chumash/Yaci Tribes. Currently working as an independent producer. Owner of Angelo & Angelo with his wife Vicki, who is his co-producer on projects. The Angelos have gained recognition as successful video makers with over 10 years of experience. Their current project "Whispers," a five part series, portrays cultural survival amongst indigenous Southern California Indian communities.

PROGRAMS:

The Chumash
The Gabrielino/Tongva

George H. Burdeau



Montana native. Member of the Blackfeet Tribe. Currently an Independent Filmmaker. Burdeau has been in the business of filmmaking for 21 years and has established an impressive reputation as a filmmaker of quality productions. Mr. Burdeau has produced, directed and written numerous programs for Public Television, Commercial Television and Cable.

PROGRAMS:

Pueblo Peoples "First Encounters"
Forest Spirit Series
The Real People Series



The Programs

Aboriginal Rights I Can Get It for You Wholesale

Length: 60:00 1976

Produced by: TV Ontario

The concept of aboriginal rights is not new. It has, at various times, been debated, recognized, and ignored since the turn of the sixteenth century.

Historical photographs and on-site footage trace the history of aboriginal rights in North America, from Mexico to Canada, from Spanish conquest to Modern times. This well-paced documentary explores European immigration from an economic perspective and examines the differences between European and Native American values and attitudes toward ownership of the land.

Other topics include the Black Hills land dispute and how the land grab was handled in the U.S. and Canada.

The American as Artist Portrait of Bob Penn

Length: 29:00 1976

Produced by: South Dakota ETV

"I am a painter first and an Indian second..." Native American artist Bob Penn aptly describes the dilemma of many American artists. Penn approaches each of his paintings as an inquisitive student. He thrives on innovation and experimentation, not only in the media he chooses for painting, etching, and sculpture, but also in the tools he uses.

Penn discusses the effect of his life experiences on his search for the truth within his painting. In addition, he offers his insights into the essence of being an artist and a Native American in the United States.

The American Experience Series

N E W

Geronimo and the Apache Resistance

Length: 60:00

It was said that Geronimo had magical powers. He could see into the future, walk without footprints and even hold off the dawn to protect his own. That is how this Apache Indian warrior led his band of 37 followers to defy federal authority for more than 25 years. In 1886, the U.S. government mobilized 5,000 men—one quarter of the entire U.S. Army—to capture Geronimo. This program portrays 19th century life in the southwest and highlights the clash of cultures and the wrenching transformation of an Indian society faced with the loss of its land and traditions.

N E W

Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo

Length: 60:00

Angie Debo's meticulous research of Oklahoma history brought her to a disturbing discovery: the five civilized Indian tribes of Oklahoma were the victims of a complex swindle. Major political figures had robbed and even murdered Indians who held oil-rich land. Banned from publication, Debo was shunned as a troublemaker and forced into obscurity until Princeton University published her book in 1950.

Today, her nine books serve as a cornerstone of American Indian scholarship and her research is frequently cited as evidence in present-day federal court cases involving tribal sovereignty and land rights. This program outlines Debo's heroic life and her unique experience. Produced by Barbara Abrash and Martha Sandlin, 1988.

In the White Man's Image

Length: 51:22 1991

Produced by: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium and Nebraska Educational Television

In 1875, Captain Richard Pratt escorted 72 Indian warriors suspected of murdering white settlers to Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida. Once there, Pratt began an ambitious experiment which involved teaching the Indians to read and write English, putting them in uniforms, and drilling them like soldiers. "Kill the Indian and save the man," was Pratt's motto.

With the blessing of Congress, Pratt expanded his program by establishing the Carlisle School for Indian Students to continue his "civilizing" mission. Although liberal policy for the times, Pratt's school was a form of cultural genocide. Native Americans who attended the schools help tell the story of a humanist experiment gone bad, and its consequences for a generation of Indians.



In The White Man's Image

N E W

Last Stand at the Little Big Horn

Length: 60:00

A documentary that examines one of the most popular stories in American history, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, from the multiple perspectives of the different peoples who fought there. THE LAST STAND will go on to explore what happened after the battle. You will see how American culture turned this battle into a mythic moment in American history.

American Indian Artists— Part 1—A Series

Allen Houser & Fritz Scholder

Length: 60:00

A Chiricahua-Apache, Allen Houser creates stone, wood and bronze homages to the American Indian. As he works, Houser talks of his personal life and beliefs and explains how his heritage has contributed to his work.

In the second half of this program, Fritz Scholder, a California mission Indian, creates prints and paintings that depict the modern Indian caught between ancient tradition and today's society.

Charles Loloma & Helen Hardin

Length: 60:00

The world famous Hopi jeweler Charles Loloma displays some of his work and discusses his heritage in the first half of this video. His interests inside and outside the reservation are revealed in his art which uses only materials indigenous to his homeland; ironwood, ivory, coral, turquoise, lapis lazuli and shell.

The second half of this program explores Helen Hardin's attempts to integrate the Indian and artist parts of herself, painting



sophisticated and colorful geometric patterns and traditional Indian motifs of dancers, deer, the sun and seasons.

Medicine Flower and Lone Wolf & R.C. Gorman
Length: 60:00

The first half of this video profiles artists Grace Medicine Flower and her brother Joseph Lonewolf, potters from Santa Clara Pueblo in New Mexico. Medicine Flower and Lone Wolf have revived and extended the traditional forms and techniques of their pre-Columbian ancestors in their work.

In the second half of the video, viewers meet R.C. Gorman, a Navajo painter and printmaker at work in his Taos, New Mexico, studio, completing one of a suite of paintings dedicated to the Navajo woman, his primary subject.

American Indian Artists—Part 2—A Series
1984

Produced by: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium

This series of three programs continues "American Indian Artists—Part 1."

Program 1: Larry Golsh
Program 2: Jaune Quick-To-See Smith
Program 3: Dan Namingha



American Indian Artists II profiles one of today's most important and widely collected artists in "Larry Golsh."

Larry Golsh
Length: 28:55

This film profiles Larry Golsh's artistry in gold and precious stones. A Pala Mission Indian jeweler, Larry talks about himself as an artist and as an Indian in the art world. He discusses



the ways his Indian heritage and his family have influenced his work.

Jaune Quick-To-See Smith
Length: 30:00

Jaune, a Shoshone French Cree painter, discusses her abstract paintings, which depict her Indian heritage with scenes of early plains lifestyles.

During a visit to her Flathead Reservation home in Montana, Jaune explains her feelings about her people and her own Indian upbringing. She reveals herself as an artist who happens to be Indian and who draws on this heritage in her work.

Dan Namingha
Length: 28:30

Dan Namingha is one of today's most important and widely collected artists. A Hopi/Tewa, he has devoted the last thirteen years of his life to his art and cultural heritage.

This program was shot on location in New Mexico. It focuses on the combination of color, texture, and style inherent in Namingha's work. His major influence is quite simply the land. The film captures Namingha at work and conveys the energy and movement he achieves in a wide range of styles and media.

Amiotte
Length: 29:00 1976
Produced by: South Dakota ETV

This film explores talented Sioux painter Arthur Amiotte's art and the reasons for returning to his native culture and religion. His initial paintings were abstract and flat. His later work demonstrates a great awareness of texture.

With the help of a medicine man, Amiotte learns to gather and use perceptions from his childhood—to transfer them and his art into new forms. Through intense use of texture and color, Amiotte creates visionary landscapes and demonstrates his feeling for the land.

Ancient Spirit, Living Word: The Oral Tradition
Length: 57:40 1983
Produced by: KBDI-TV

The traditional knowledge of Native Americans spans hundreds of generations. Passed by word of mouth from generation to generation, oral tradition is both a link to the past and a key to the future. The presentations and opinions of the Native Americans featured in

this program culminate in a portrait of oral tradition, of how it works, or where it leads.

Angoon One Hundred Years Later

Length: 29:40 1982
Produced by: KTOO-TV

On October 26, 1882, U.S. Naval forces destroyed the Tlingit Indian village of Angoon, Alaska. This documentary explores that tragic event through the pageantry and oratory of commemorative ceremonies held 100 years later.

The 1982 commemoration is a testimonial to the Tlingit culture that survived the attack. The Tlingit remember the destruction of Angoon's great tribal houses, the loss of canoes, food supplies, and ceremonial objects, and the deaths of six children. This public tribute, to their ancestors who suffered and those who survived to rebuild the village, help the Tlingit put down their burden of grief.

This program provides a unique view of the history and rich culture of the Tlingit Indians, while it tells a sad, unresolved story not usually included in our history books. Filmed on location, this well-narrated documentary is enhanced by the use of historical photographs.

Apache Mountain Spirits
Length: 58:52 1985
Produced by: Slivercloud Video Productions

Confused and unsure of himself, Robert has left school and taken up with bad company—he seems to be headed for trouble. But the Gaan, Apache Mountain Spirits, are touching Robert. He will be tested. Will he use the power within him for good?

Apache Mountain Spirits is a modern day story interwoven with ancient Apache mythology. The spirit world beacons Robert to explore his ancestral teachings and Robert finds strength when he allows the spirit world to direct his present day.

The Art of Being Indian: Filmed Aspects of the Culture of the Sioux
Length: 29:15 1976
Produced by: South Dakota ETV

"The Art of Being Indian" presents an overview of the cultural heritage of the Sioux from their early days in the north-eastern part of the country, to their "Golden Age" of adaptation to the plains of the Dakotas.

The film is illustrated with paintings and sketches by George Catlin, Seth Eastman, and Karl Bodner; photography by Edward Curtis, Stanley Morrow, and the St. Francis Mission; and contemporary paintings by the Sioux artist Bob Penn.

The film also considers the present status of the Sioux and their hopes for the future. It underscores the Sioux belief that everyone is skilled in the art of being fully human.

N E W

Bob Haozous: Native American Sculptor
Length: 30:00

Soft-spoken Bob Haozous lets his works speak for him. Haozous' sculptures emit a sense of warmth as well as the artists' sense of humor and his Native American culture. He often employs animals, modern inventions like airplanes, and the "Mother Earth" motif to show the relationship between natural and technological forces. But in his works with environmental themes, Haozous doesn't point a finger of blame for the desecration of the earth—he admits participation in the pollution process.

Broken Journey
Length: 27:27
Produced by: Gary Robinson, Creek Nation Communications

This sobering documentary looks at alcohol the disease. For most people, alcohol is part of the celebration of life: We toast friends, anniversaries and births. And yet 90% of all physical assaults, half of all homicides and a quarter of suicides in America are related to alcohol.

The producer has taken a unique approach. His method was not to rely on an array of statistics, but simply to let people tell their stories. And they do with remarkable candor and poignancy. Personal stories of Native American inmates, men and women, who have been incarcerated because of alcohol related problems. A program that is designed to provide serious discussion of this deadly disease and targeted for Native American youth. This program has unusual intensity and depth of feeling.

Canada's Original Peoples: Then and Now

Length: 20:00 1977

Produced by: TV Ontario

This two part program contrasts the life of native Canadians before the arrival of Europeans with contemporary native life in Canada.

Part 1 explores pre-European times and examines native artifacts from the Royal Ontario Museum.

Part 2 documents the contemporary life of three native communities. The film observes a logging operation, a potter, and a snowshoe factory.

Children of the Long-Beaked Bird

Length: 29:00 1976

Produced by: Bullfrog Films

This contemporary portrait of Dominic Old Elk, a 12-year-old Crow Indian, seeks to erase many of the stereotypes made infamous by Hollywood Westerns.

Today Dominic is proud of his heritage, but he's part of young America, too. This film explores Dominic's life and interests in an attempt to help others accept and appreciate another American culture.

The program begins with a review of Native American life and history, then follows Dominic through his daily activities: at a Throbbing Hand Game and an all-Indian rodeo; riding in a pickup to the Sacred Mountains and rounding up horses in springtime.

Available to NAPBC members only

Dancing to Give Thanks

Length: 29:37

Produced by: Nebraska Educational Television

The traditions and family customs of the Omaha Indian Tribe are celebrated in this program that takes a look at the tribe's 184th annual He-De-Wa-Chi or Festival of Joy.

The He-De-Wa-Chi is a celebration paying homage to nature and thanking it for the life and sustenance the tribe has derived from the earth's plants and animals. This ceremonial celebration occurs in conjunction with the first full moon of August. You are taken into the midst of the festivities to learn how this event began, with participants—both young and old—being interviewed. Both

traditional and fancy dancing are performed by dancers clad in traditional regalia.

Dineh: The People

Length: 77:00 1976

Produced by: Tiresias Film Production, Inc.

This award-winning documentary focuses on the impending relocation of several thousand Navajo from a joint-use land area surrounding the Hopi Reservation which is located in the midst of the Navajo Reservation.

The Peterson Zah family serves as the focus in this intimate investigation of the detrimental effect of relocation on the Navajo people involved. The film suggests that politically motivated interest in strip mining has encouraged this land dispute.

The film portrays the cultural and economic conditions under which the Navajo attempt to survive while striving to preserve their traditional values. It examines a broad range of reservation concerns, including unemployment, malnutrition, alcoholism, trader abuse, and health care. It also emphasizes the land's importance to the Navajo traditional livelihood and creates an awareness and respect for the plight of Dineh.



"Distant Voices"

Distant Voices... Thunder Words

Length: 59:18 1990

Produced by: Nebraska Educational Television, Instructional Television Unit.

This program explores the influence of oral tradition on contemporary Native American literature. Experts including Larry Evers and Charles Ballard offer viewers an understanding of the oral tradition in both preliterate and literate society. They examine

the roles oral tradition play in the development of cultures and societies. Storytellers such as Felipe Molina, Matt Jones and Oyekan Owomoyela discuss the nature of storytelling and its place in society.

The role oral tradition plays in the work of contemporary native writers is studied, providing insight into the creative process of these important voices in modern literature.

The Eagle and the Condor

Length: 28:38 1975

Produced by: KBYU-TV

This documentary examines the interaction between the Native American Cultures of North and South America.

Native American entertainers of Brigham Young University's Lamanite Generation tour South America in the summer of 1975. They perform before live and television audiences, reaching an estimated 75 million people in 14 South and Central American countries.

Students discuss their native differences and similarities against a backdrop of Aztec and Mayan ruins.

Earthshapers

Length: 14:00

Produced by: Filmedia Ltd.

Thousands of years ago, Native people of the North American continent created mounds of earth in patterns of the eagle, bear and deer, representing their spirituality and respect for all living creatures. Woodland Native people continued building these mounds as tangible symbols of their beliefs, and of the life force that created and sustained them. These sacred mounds, links to Woodland ancestors, give us a window into the past and vision into the future.

Excavation of Mound 7

Length: 44:00

Produced by: Division of Audiovisual Arts, National Park Service

In the mid 1960's, archaeologists set out to uncover the mysteries held in the central New Mexico site of Gran Quivira. Set against a backdrop of semi-arid grassy country, these archaeologists began piecing back together the rubble of the "pueblo de las humanas."

Mound 7, the last and deepest site in Gran Quivira, consisting of 226 rooms, was also a very large

trade center where corn, cotton, blankets and salt were traded for buffalo hides between the Pueblo and Plains Indians. Through the reading of murals, piecing together bits of pottery and ceramics, and uncovering 513 burials, archaeologists traced the lifestyle of the people from the 1400's up through 1600.

The Excavation of Mound 7 is an excellent source for archaeological study. Primarily an educational tool, the video gives a detailed look at the painstaking work required of dedicated archaeologists.

Eyes of the Spirit

Length: 29:49 1983

Produced by: KYUK-TV, Corey Flintoff & Alexie Isaac

The Yupiit, the Eskimos of southwestern Alaska, are the heirs to a rich and varied culture. Their woodcarved masks, symbols of the Yupiit spirit, imagination and art were used in their dancing ceremonies to celebrate the seasons of life. However, these sacred masks were seen as superstitious and idolatrous by turn of the century missionaries. Little by little, the missionaries chizzled away at Yupiit spirituality. Everywhere, the mask dancing stopped.

Eyes of the Spirit documents the creation of three traditional wooden masks designed by Yup'ik master carvers. A performance of dance, song and story culminates the revival of masked dancing in the Yukon/Kuskokwim region after more than fifty years.

Folklore of the Muscogee (Creek) People

Length: 29:00 1983

Produced by: Gary Robinson/Creek Nation Communications and KOED-TV

Folklore is the transmission of oral history, values, and traditions from one generation to the next. It represents the major portion of an Indian nation's literature and plays an important role in the preservation of a culture.

Program host Dr. Ruth Arrington describes the nature of folklore within Creek culture. She explains the breakdown of folklore into three categories: legends, myths, and fables. Traditional Creek tales illustrate each category and include the legend "Where the Creek People Came From," the myth "The Coming of Fire," and the fable "How the Woodpecker Came to Be."



Each tale is narrated by a Native American storyteller and illustrated by a well-known Indian artist. Dr. Arrington discusses the symbolism and themes contained within each story.



"Turning of the Child" is part of the "We Are One" series depicting the life and culture of a Native American family in early 19th century Nebraska.

Forest Spirits—A Series

1975-76

Produced by: NEWIST

This series of seven, half-hour programs was filmed on location in Wisconsin. The first three programs deal with the Oneida Nation; the last four, with the Menominee people. Program topics range from heritage, education, and relationship to the land, to Native Americans' dreams for the future.

Program 1: To Keep a Heritage Alive

Program 2: The Learning Path

Program 3: Land is Life

Program 4: Ancestors of Those Yet Unborn

Program 5: Living with Tradition

Program 6: Dreamers with Power—Part 1

Program 7: Dreamers with Power—Part 2

Program 1

To Keep a Heritage Alive

Length: 28:38

The heritage of a people was almost obliterated when a generation of Oneidas in Wisconsin were sent to boarding school at the turn of the century. As a result, the Oneida language and customs were all but eliminated.

This program shows how the Oneida are reversing the erosion of their heritage by teaching their children their native tongue. Oneida children also are learning about artifacts and mementos, the moral

ethic, a respect for elders, and a regard for the land.

Program 2

The Learning Path

Length: 28:40

"The Learning Path" focuses on the confrontation between the Oneida and the Green Bay Curriculum Committee over the introduction of an Indian history and culture course in the city's high schools. General public education often is unresponsive to many Native American needs, such as the high Native American dropout rate, curriculum needs, and the need for local control of schools.

This film explores and evaluates ways of making the educational system responsive, by working within the system and from outside it, using parental committees, supplemental education, alternative schools, and other methods.

Program 3

Land Is Life

Length: 28:40

For the Oneida, land is not just an economic base, land is life.

This program documents the history of the Oneidas' troubles over land. It begins with their trip from New York to Wisconsin and explores the allotment and subsequent loss of most of their land in Wisconsin.

Now, little land for building remains on the reservation. Oneida who wish to return, cannot. The Oneida are trying to recover their lost land and improve the land they have.

Program 4

Ancestors of Those Yet Unborn

Length: 28:30

Although the size of their nation is smaller now, the Menominee still live in the same basic region in northern Wisconsin that they have occupied for hundreds of years. "Ancestors of Those Yet Unborn" offers a glimpse at the lives, lifestyles, and personal feelings of some of the members of the Menominee Tribe.

Program 5

Living With Tradition

Length: 28:30

"Living with Tradition" offers a glimpse at some of the Menominee people and the traditions they are trying to maintain.

For a short period in their history, the Menominee of Wisconsin were not Indians. Under a federal process called "ter-

mination," the government ended the protected status of the Menominee as an Indian tribe. Their reservation became a county.

Though they were forced to live like white people and outwardly lost some of their uniqueness, the Menominee kept a thread of their culture alive. Following a return to tribal status in 1973, the Menominee today are reaffirming their heritage.

Program 6

Dreamers with Power—Part 1

Length: 29:19

Traditionally, the Menominee are known as dreamers. Members of the tribe would fast, have visions, interpret them, and use them to make decisions or develop courses of action.

"Dreamers with Power" explores the stereotypes and truths about reservation life by exploring Menominee history in a unique performance created by a group of Menominee young people.

Program 7

Dreamers with Power—Part 2

Length: 27:43

This program continues the very special offering of the young Menominee people who have a new vision, a feeling about themselves as a distinct and important Indian nation. They possess the power to reshape the future and to carry the traditions of their way of life with them to the next generation of Menominee.

Forgotten Frontier

Length: 28:30 1976

Produced by: KAET-TV

This program documents the architectural, political, social, and religious history of the Spanish mission settlements of southern Arizona.

Jesuit and Franciscan priests created a cultural climate for conversion rather than baptizing by force. These missionaries made Christianity part of a vast complex of conventions. They first taught the Indians the skills of western agrarian civilization such as blacksmithing, mining, and cattle raising. Such skills increased the health and comfort of these seminomadic peoples and made them receptive to conversion.

Following the Christianizing of area tribes, the converts and their pastors built missions. These monuments of Spanish colonial architecture and the aura they created form the focus of "The Forgotten Frontier."

Four Corners of Earth

Length: 30:00 1985

Produced by: Bureau of Florida Folklife and WFSU-TV

This program explores the roles and culture of Seminole women where traditional values keep pace with the forces of today's technology.

Various aspects of this culture are discussed including the clan system, legends, medical practices, foods, traditional clothing, crafts, and education. Viewers learn that the Seminole culture today is a unique blending of ideals and values.

Gannagaro

Length: 27:47 1986

Produced by: Alexandra J. Lewis-Lorentz for WXXI-TV, Rochester, New York

The Seneca, one of the five Iroquois nations of New York State, lived at Gannagaro, an ancient Seneca village located at the crest of Boughton Hill just outside of Victor, New York. The tribe lived and thrived there until the village was attacked by the French and totally destroyed in July, 1687.

The lives of the Seneca people were changed forever on that day. What happened that summer? Who were the Seneca people and how did they live? The events which happened in July, 1687 have remained somewhat of a mystery until Robert Dean, archaeologist for the Seneca Nation of Indians, began excavating the Gannagaro site. Robert Dean, together with other archaeologists, historians and traditional Seneca, attempts to uncover this mystery on Gannagaro.

Gannagaro pieces together life at this 17th century Seneca village which, according to tradition, "is the location of the important events in the founding of the League of the Iroquois."

The program weaves together a combination of footage from the archaeological excavation at Gannagaro and examines museum archives and collections. Interviews with Robert Dean, Richard Johnny John (Faith Keeper for the Seneca Nation of Indians) and other representatives of the Tonawanda and Salamanca Seneca are special highlights of Gannagaro.

The program also explains to viewers the hows and whys of an

archaeological dig. Questions which are answered during the program include: What is a dig? Why do archaeologists dig? What do they find and how are these finds interpreted?

Gannagaro examines pertinent Seneca artifacts such as pottery, combs, textiles and beads, and provides an inside view of a Long House and other relevant dioramas.



"Apache Mountain Spirits" is a modern day story interwoven with ancient Apache mythology.

The Gifts of Santa Fe

Length: 22:00

Produced by: Marguerite J. Moritz

Every year for the last six decades Native American artists from across the Southwest have set aside a few days to gather in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to sell their works. In the early years, this Indian Market was a relatively small event. But a growing interest both in the United States and around the world in Indian art has changed that.

Today, the Santa Fe Indian Market is an international event, the largest and most prestigious juried competition of the Native American artists in the world. It takes place on the third weekend in August and it attracts close to one-hundred thousand people.

"The Gifts of Santa Fe" tells the story of this remarkable and beautiful event. Viewers will meet buyers and sellers, collectors and artists, judges and juries. They will see pottery, jewelry, carvings, weavings, and paintings of the highest quality and find out what makes them outstanding works of art. Featured in this piece is the work of Lucy M. Lewis, master potter from the Acoma Indian Reservation and a living legend who at the age of 90 continues to

produce her trademark fine line pottery.

The Good Mind

Length: 30:00 1983

Produced by: Robert Stiles and The United Methodist Communications

This program explores the similarities between Christian beliefs and Native American beliefs and practices of traditional Native American tribes in the words and life styles of contemporary Indians. It points out that both religions can learn a great deal from each other, and it seeks to dispel false stereotyping of Native Americans. Filmed on location across the country, it is narrated by Steve Charleston, a Choctaw Indian.

N E W

Grandfather Sky

Length: 50:00

Produced by Chariot Productions, KAET-TV and Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium.

This contemporary drama tells the story of Charlie Lone Wolf, a troubled urban Lakota/Navajo youth whose journey from Denver to the home of his shepherd uncle in Lukachukai, at the heart of the Navajo Nation, launches him on a voyage of discovery. Scenes of present day Navajo life—family gatherings, visits to the trading post and herding the sheep from summer to winter camp—are woven together with traditional ceremonies and stories to create a compelling portrait of the Navajo way. Charlie's emerging knowledge of his heritage and his struggle to find his identity provides us with a vivid sense of the importance of family and place to the Navajo. His journey awakens us to what it means to be a human being...living in the present and at home with the past.

Health Care Crisis at Rosebud

Length: 20:30 1973

Produced by: South Dakota ETV

This program explores and offers some possible solutions to a serious shortage of physicians on the Rosebud Reservation in 1973.

Adequate medical attention is a continuing problem on reservations across the country. This timely film acknowledges health care problems faced by Native Americans and presents viable solutions.

Herman Red Elk: A Sioux Indian Artist

Length: 29:00 1975

Produced by: South Dakota ETV

Herman Red Elk, a Yankton Sioux artist from Ft. Peck Agency, Montana, is best known for his skin paintings, meticulously created in traditional form. In his art, he strives to recapture the glory of the earlier times and places, to enhance and illuminate the present reality of the Native American.

Red Elk speaks of his lifelong interest in art and of the influences of his grandfather's teachings. He describes the painting of a winter count, a document on skin of yearly occurrences such as deaths, horsetealing, and battles. Awed by the wide scope of contemporary art, Red Elk views his style as ranging from realistic to abstract, but maintaining the old traditions.

Hisatsinom—The Ancient Ones

Length: 24:00

Produced by: Tim Radford

This video gives a glimpse into the spirit power of the Anasazi people of the Colorado and San Juan River valleys. Once a hunting and gathering people, they soon became the keepers of the sacred corn. The kivas, the Womb of the Earth Mother, became the spiritual epicenter of Anasazi culture. Following their creation story into the fourth world, Hisatsinom—The Ancient Ones artistically documents the paths of these people through the connecting of story, song, dance and ceremony.

The Honour of All—A Series

1987

Produced by: Phil Lucas Productions, Inc.

The Honour of All is an exciting three part series that tells the dynamic and inspiring story of Alkali Lake. A powerful educational package for use by all those interested in achieving goals of sobriety, both as individuals and as a community.

Program 1: The Honour of All—Part 1 (56 minutes)

Program 2: The Honour of All—Part 2 (43 minutes)

Program 3: Sharing Innovations that Work (26 minutes)

The Honour of All—Part 1

Length: 57:07

An educational docudrama that recreates the story of the Alkali Lake Indian Band's heroic struggle to conquer its widespread

alcoholism. This is a true story that occurred between 1940 to 1985, told in the words of the people who lived it. The Honour of All dramatically portrays the painful slow road back to sobriety. It gives hope and inspiration to native people throughout the country.

The Honour of All—Part 2

Length: 43:41

This program shows various members of the Alkali Band, who discuss the past, present and the future of their community. It is done to provide communities with guidelines in their struggle with alcoholism and drug abuse to achieving their own sobriety.

Sharing Innovations that Work

Length: 26:39

This program shows an international conference that was held at Alkali Lake on Alcoholism and drug abuse. The sharing of information and ideas of the attendees is the purpose of this program.

Huteeti: Koyukon Memorial Potlatch

Length: 60:00 1983

Produced by: Curt Madison

Many cultures have different ways of dealing with death. Some have very elaborate ceremonies that last weeks or months. Others handle it as simply and quickly as possible. Some death rites are communal while others are privately observed by individuals.

"Huteeti" presents the final death rites for a young couple from Hughes, Alaska who died in a small plane crash in March, 1981. In the Koyukon tradition, a memorial potlatch was given just over a year later. Relatives and visitor's came from more than a dozen villages. More than 200 people joined the 100 residents of Hughes for the five days of celebrating. A memorial potlatch signals the end of mourning and the resting of the deceased spirits from a year of wandering.

I Am Different From My Brother: Dakota Name-Giving

Length: 20:00 1981

Produced by: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium

This real life docu-drama depicts the Name-Giving Ceremony of three young Flandreau Dakota Sioux Indian children. In the tradition of their Dakota Tribe, Winona, Jody, and



Hep come of age by receiving their traditional Indian names from their grandparents with the ceremonial blessing of The Keeper of The Pipe.

From their grandparents, they learn the meaning and importance of being given their Indian names. They learn what it is to be "Indian," when all the family prepares for the ceremony. From their parents and The Keeper of The Pipe they learn the meaning of the blessing that is given an Indian child receiving a traditional name for life. They learn of the honor bestowed on them when family, relatives, and friends come to the Name-Giving, and they learn to share this honor with gifts and a feast for their visitors.

This program strives to elevate Indian children's self-image and educate non-Indian children by presenting positive role models and exploring the differences and commonalities between tribes.

Images of Indians—A Series

Producers: Robert Hagopian and Phil Lucas for KCTS/9, Seattle.

Narrator: Will Sampson

The first Western movie was produced in 1913. Since then, over 200 "cowboy and Indian" films have been made, and almost without exception, they have portrayed the Native American as strange and quaint and either more or less than human. Images of Indians is a five-part series which examines the stereotypes drawn by the movies and questions what the effect of the Hollywood images has been on the Indian's own self-image.



"Images of Indians"

The Great Movie Massacre

Length: 29:01



A look at the Indian's warrior image, tracing its use with stills, film clips,

dime novels and Wild West shows, which symbolize the destruction of the Native American's food supply and the creation of the image of Indians as losers. Clips are shown from several Hollywood versions of the story of Buffalo Bill including a moving excerpt for Robert Altman's Buffalo Bill and the Indians. The use of Indians as actors was attempted by some directors such as Col. Tim McCoy; director John Ford established the format for the use of Indians as devices and enemies. There is also a memorable example of how inaccurate the "authentic" portrayals of Indian life in films usually are.

Heathen Injuns and the Hollywood Gospel

Length: 28:54

A look at the distortion and misrepresentation of Indian religion and values in Hollywood movies. Janet McCloud and other Indian women describe how the Indian woman, who usually appears as anonymous, docile or ludicrous, has been inaccurately portrayed and stereotyped. In reality Indian women have been chiefs in some tribes and often had the final authority on war.

How Hollywood Wins the West

Length: 28:51

This program deals with the one-sided presentation of Indian history despite the frequent use of Indian culture in Hollywood films. Governed by the philosophy of Manifest Destiny, white history could only conceive of Indians as stumbling blocks to be overcome. As Vine Deloria notes in The Great Movie Massacre, movie misrepresentation of Native Americans comes from a failure to really know what happened in history. A clip is shown from Trail of Tears, a dramatic reenactment narrated by Johnny Cash showing the tragic events surrounding the forced removal of Indian tribes from the Southeast to Indian Territory. Clips from diverse films, such as Soldier Blue and Man from Laramie are used to illustrate the theme that Hollywood has never dealt with Indians as people.

The Movie Reel Indians

Length: 28:52

The image of Indians as savage murderers is shown in the opening film clips. Indian spokesman Dennis Banks and Vine Deloria comment on the intentional viciousness against Indians in an industry where the filmmakers' fantasies govern what the movies will show. Recent films such as Winter-

hawk, Chato's Land and A Man Called Horse seem to act out such fantasies even while appearing more than usually interested in accuracy. In the latter film for example, Richard Harris acts out the fantasy of a white man becoming an Indian chief. German Indian friendship clubs are shown to illustrate the sympathy whites can show for Indian history.

Warpaint and Wigs

Length: 28:50

An examination of how the movie image—the Noble Savage and the Savage Savage—has affected Native Americans' self-image. The film, as well as the series itself, is critical of Hollywood because the impact of film images on Indian people has been enormous, and damaging. Hollywood makes money by portraying Indian people being killed. The industry is urged to make positive, realistic portrayals of Native people, both in the past and the present.

Indian Arts at the Phoenix Heard Museum—A Series

1975

Produced by: KAET-TV

The Heard Museum in Phoenix contains an extensive collection of Southwest Native American artifacts which this series incorporates in its six programs. This series explores six major areas of Native American art: basketry, painting, pottery, textiles, silversmithing, and Kachina doll sculpting. Through demonstrations and informal conversations between artisans and Museum Director Dr. Patrick Houlihan, we get an understanding of the artisans particular cultural art form. Houlihan and narrator Steve Johnson also discuss the influences from within a culture and between cultures.

Program 1: Basketry

Program 2: Painting

Program 3: Pottery

Program 4: Textiles

Program 5: Jewelry

Program 6: Kachinas

Basketry

Length: 28:13

"Basketry" closely examines the making and use of baskets by Southwest Native Americans.

Archeological findings and historical data indicate that this traditional craft developed from the need for containers for a variety of purposes: food and water storage; earth hauling; ceremonial use; and fermenting of fruit juices. The practice of lining baskets with

clay may have led to the development of the art of pottery.

The program shows how various tribes differ in their use of materials, weaving methods, shapes, designs, and colors.

Special guest is basketmaker Naomi White.

Painting

Length: 29:03

Contemporary Native American painters integrate their traditional art heritage with a personal creative identity, to break away from the tourist's concept of "Indian" art. Historical Native American paintings range from the earliest carvings and paintings in caves (rock art), to the ledger drawings of the late 1800's, to the religious sand paintings of the Navajo.

Guests for this program are: painter and sculptor Larry Golsh and painter "Pop" Chalee. They discuss past and present Native American painters and their influences on their work.

Pottery

Length: 28:00

Southwestern Indian pottery, primarily a woman's art, is made entirely by hand, without a potter's wheel. Here, the different styles and methods of potters of the Santa Clara, Papago, Mohave, and Yuma are illustrated, including imprints, carvings, and firing methods.

Guest for this program is Mabel Sunn, Maricopa Indian potter.

Textiles

Length: 28:45

Navajo weavers, Martha Begay and Lillian Dineyazhe, use wool and cotton yarns to create rugs, blankets, and wall hangings. The Navajo have been most prolific in textile design. Hopi fabric designer, Manfred Susunkewa uses ancient and modern tribal designs for silkscreening on many kinds of fabric. These artists discuss and demonstrate their textile arts.

Jewelry

Length: 27:51

"Jewelry" explores differences in Navajo, Zuni, and Hopi silversmithing. It offers an historical perspective, starting with the introduction of the art by the Spanish, and moving to an examination of the three jewelry production methods: Zuni inlay, Navajo sandcast, and Hopi overlay. Dr. Houlihan discusses how to determine the quality of silver and turquoise.

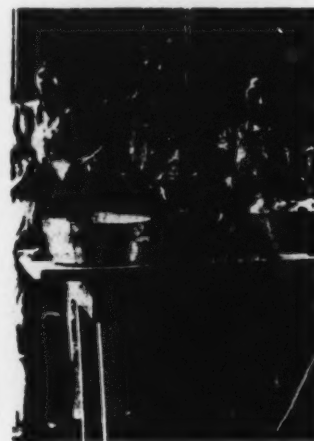
Guest for this Program is John E. Salaby, Navajo silversmith.

Kachinas

Length: 28:59

"Kachinas" examines the importance of Kachinas in Pueblo religions, their use in teaching the young, the Kachina ceremonial calendar, and the Kachina as a highly-prized art form.

Guest for this program is Tino Youvella, a Hopi Kachina sculptor.



"In The White Man's Image"

In the White Man's Image

Length: 51:22 1991

Produced by: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium and Nebraska Educational Television

In 1875, Captain Richard Pratt escorted 72 Indian warriors suspected of murdering white settlers to Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida. Once there, Pratt began an ambitious experiment which involved teaching the Indians to read and write English, putting them in uniforms, and drilling them like soldiers. "Kill the Indian and save the man," was Pratt's motto.

With the blessing of Congress, Pratt expanded his program by establishing the Carlisle School for Indian Students to continue his "civilizing" mission. Although liberal policy for the times, Pratt's school was a form of cultural genocide. Native Americans who attended the schools help tell the story of a humanitarian experiment gone bad, and its consequences for a generation of Indians.

I Will Fight No More Forever

Length: 10:00

This video, told in illustrations, narrates the war between Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce and Colonel Gibbons and his army men. The non-treaty Nez Perce, who did not give into US government demands to return to

their reservation, traveled to meet the Crow in Montana. One night on their journey, white men attacked their camp, and the unwanted war started. An educational video, I Will Fight No More Forever demonstrates how the greed for gold and land has again desecrated the lives of many Native people.

John Kim Bell

Length: 36:33 1983

Produced by: Anthony Azzopardi

This program tells the story of a talented and passionate young man who has broken through social barriers and stepped into the limelight. At the age of 31, John Kim Bell is the first Native American Indian pursuing a career as a symphonic conductor.

The film tracks Kim Bell's early interest and development in music, his pursuit of the stage as a promising concert pianist, his show conductor beginnings and the eventual move to glittering Broadway, and his celebrated introduction into the world of classical music conducting.

Journey to the Sky: A History of the Alabama Coushatta Indians

Length: 52:44 1980

Produced by: KUHT Film Productions

"Journey to the Sky" is a folktale of the Alabama Coushatta Indians. Alabama Chief Fulton Battise sits before a campfire in a moonlit woods and relates in his native dialect the fantasy tale of three youths traveling to the ends of the earth and beyond. The story weaves in and out of the film's narrative segments, and serves as a metaphor for the history of the tribe.

The program describes the struggle of a people to preserve their way of life. The program chronicles the passage of a hunting and gathering culture that flourished in the rich Southeastern forests of central Alabama. It follows the Alabama Coushatta through their first contacts with Europeans and their migration west. Now, over one hundred years later, the tribes have settled in East Texas.

Many of the old ways are gone, and the program ends on a note of wonder about what has been lost, and uncertainty about what the future holds.

Keep Your Heart Strong

Length: 58:09 1986

Deb Wallwork, Prairie Public Television

An hour-long documentary which gives an inside view of contemporary Native American culture in its most accessible and popular form—the Pow Wow. The program uses interviews with Indian historians and elders to provide insight not only into the arts of dance and song-making, but also explains the relevance of traditional values to contemporary Indian life.

NEW

Last Stand at the Little Big Horn

Length: 60:00

A documentary that examines one of the most popular stories in American history, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, from the multiple perspectives of the different peoples who fought there. THE LAST STAND will go on to explore what happened after the battle. You will see how American culture turned this battle into a mythic moment in American history.

Legacy in Limbo

Length: 60:00 1990

Produced by: WXXI-TV

The Museum of the American Indian in New York City has by far the world's greatest collection of Native American artifacts in the world. Yet only a small portion of the more than one million artifacts in the Museum collection, are on public display. The remaining artifacts are piled from the floor to the ceiling in a Bronx warehouse. Museum officials are willing to move, but New York City and state politicians are blocking the move. Every attempt to move the museum to a better location has been disrupted by threats, angry debate or lawsuits.

Meanwhile, the legacy of nearly every Indian culture in the Western Hemisphere hangs in the balance, now waiting upon the legal system to free it from limbo.

Live and Remember

Length: 28:54

Henry Smith, Solaris/Lakota Project

A documentary about the Lakota Sioux nation's oral tradition, song and dance, medicine and the spirit world, and perceptions of bicultural lifestyle, discussed by Lakota elders, medicine men, and traditional dancers.

Filmed entirely on location at the Rosebud Sioux Reservation.

Live and Remember ("Wo Kiksuye") opens with an unprecedented look inside a Lakota Sweat Lodge Ceremony—"Inipi"—perhaps the most ancient rite of the Lakota Sioux people that continues today. The Lakota world view presented includes such issues as the role of women in Indian society, alliances with animal nations, the Peace Pipe ceremony, and the changing relationships both within the reservation community and with the non-Indian world.

Man of Lightning

Length: 28:30 1982

Produced by: Gary Moss for Georgia State University

"Man of Lightning," based on two Cherokee Indian legends, is an exciting drama of the long-vanished world of the Cherokee in the years before European contact.

Enhanced by the use of special effects, this program is an action-packed tale of a young man's struggle to manhood. It explores the demanding morality and complex spirit world of the earliest Americans.

The program was filmed in the natural splendor of Southern Appalachia and in an authentically recreated Cherokee village.

Menominee

Length: 58:50 1974

Produced by: Educational Communications, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

This documentary examines the historical development of the many social and political problems faced by the Menominee Indians of northwestern Wisconsin. These problems include absence of industry, need for welfare support, and conflict within school systems.

Because of these concerns, the Menominee sought reversal of a federal government decision to terminate their status as an Indian reservation. At the time this film was produced, legislation was pending in the U.S. Congress to restore the Menominee's tribal status.

Three weeks following the first telecast of "Menominee," the U.S. Congress granted the Menominee request for restoration to tribal status with President Nixon signing the bill into law. This action reversed a precedent-setting decision and affects the destiny of all Native Americans.



Minorities in Agriculture: The Winnebago

Length: 28:30 1984

Produced by: Ralph A. Swain,
Briar Cliff College

This documentary highlights the economic development programs of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. It begins with a brief history of the tribe and moves to a description of their food self-sufficiency program.

A tribal elder contrasts the farming methods of the past with today's advances in agri-business, including use of a computerized financial center. Through interviews with Tribal Chairman Rueben Snake and others, the program explores the tribe's canning center, grocery store, farm operation, and corn harvest.

Miss Indian America

Length: 58:50 1973

Produced by: KBYU-TV

This program covers the 20th annual Miss Indian America Pageant, held in 1973 in Sheridan, Wyoming. The program documents the three-day celebration culminating in the selection of Maxine Henrietta Norris as Miss Indian America 1973.

Contestants represent thirty American Indian tribes from all over the United States. The colorful costumes and tribal dances show some of the differences and similarities of modern Indian cultures.

Mother Corn

Length: 28:46 1977

Produced by: KBYU-TV

Because corn is so sacred to the Hopi, they call it "Mother." Corn is the staple of the Hopi and Pueblo diet and is also a religious symbol of the life plan in the Native religion.

"Mother Corn" examines the historical significance of various types of corn among these Native American cultures and traces the symbolism of corn across generations to today's modern uses. The program explores the relationship of corn to rain dances, Kivas, and Kachina dolls as agents of the supernatural.

N E W

Myths and Moundbuilders

Length: 60:00

"Myths and Moundbuilders" uncovers the mystery



that troubled American settlers in the great river valleys of the midwest and southeast. What were those many earth mounds dotting the wooded landscape? Finally, in 1897, the relationship between the mounds and the Indian decedents came to light through the work of Cyrus Thomas. Thomas also suggested that not all mounds were built by the same Indian tribes, a theory supported by evidence recently revealed.

Nations Within a Nation

Length: 58:30

Produced by: Department of Sociology—Oklahoma State University

Sovereignty has come to mean many things to Native American communities: the right to self-government; the right to provide services to tribal members; the right to generate income for tribal programs and activities; the right to plan and direct economic development on tribal lands; and the right to maintain the traditional activities of the community. This program examines the historical, legal and social backgrounds of this issue. Examples of tribal governments in operation are drawn from Taos Pueblo, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and the Sac and Fox Tribe.

Native American Images

Length: 29:00 1984

Produced by: Carol Patton
Corn silk/Southwest Texas Public Broadcasting Council

This program profiles the lives, philosophies, and works of Paladine H. Royce (Ponca), Donald Vann (Cherokee), and Steve Forbes. Three artists living in Austin, Texas. Two of the three are American Indians transplanted from their native Oklahoma. The third is a non-Indian who has devoted himself through anthropological study and artistry to the portrayal of contemporary Native Americans.

Navajo

Length: 29:00 1979

Produced by: KBYU-TV

In "Navajo," two youngsters leave their modern way of life behind to learn the ways of their traditional Navajo grandparents on a visit to the Navajo Reservation. The program suggests that educational and technological changes are partly responsible for the erosion of traditional Navajo culture.

Teaching children the way and heritage of the Navajo people can help counteract such cultural erosion. The two young people in "Navajo" learn about the Navajo matriarchal society, the history of the Navajo Nation, and the Navajo desire to live in peace and harmony with the earth. They discover the foundation of Navajo culture—that all things on land have a purpose.

Navajo Code Talkers

Length: 27:23 1986

Produced by: Tom McCarthy and KENW-TV

This film uses 1940's archival footage of Navajo life as well as scenes of World War II, to show the vital role a small group of Navajo Marines played in the South Pacific during the 2nd World War. Featured are interviews with Navajo Chairman Peter MacDonald, artist and scholar Carl Gorman, Taos artist R.C. Gorman and a special Presidential commendation by Ronald Reagan.



"Turning of the Child" is part of the "We Are One" series depicting the life and culture of a Native American family in early 19th century Nebraska.

The New Pequot: A Tribal Portrait

Length: 60:00

Produced by: Connecticut Public Television

The New Pequot: A Tribal Portrait is a documentary that explores the history and future of Connecticut's Mashantucket Pequot Indians. It tells the dramatic story of this proud tribe and how it has overcome many roadblocks to survive and thrive in Connecticut.

Fifteen years ago, the Pequots were within a heartbeat of extinction. But the final command of

Elizabeth George, one of the last surviving members of the tribe—"don't ever give up the land"—was taken to heart and used as a rallying cry for the tribe's comeback in the 1970's and 80's.

The New Pequot is a sweeping documentary that looks back to the troubled but rich heritage of what was once one of the most powerful and feared group of people in America. The program also looks at the amazing 20th century resurgence of the tribe and talks with current leaders of the Pequots and hears of their hopes and dreams for the largest of Connecticut's indigenous Indian tribes.

Pequot, meaning "destroyer," is the name of the tribe that, by 1628, numbered 10,000 members and controlled more than 2,000 square miles in what is now southeastern Connecticut. After a 17th century war with European colonists, however, the Pequot population and spirit were nearly extinguished. The Treaty of Hartford, signed in 1638, officially dissolved the tribe and even commanded that the surviving members renounce the Pequot name.

When Elizabeth George was an elderly woman, in the 1960's, she was one of the last two Pequots living on the reservation. Over the course of three hundred years, the tribe had drastically diminished in numbers and had been squeezed into a small, rocky parcel of land—a mere fraction of the 3,000 acres given them by the Treaty of Hartford. Sue Whipple remembers the night before her grandmother died, George walked out to her garden and said, "This is beautiful. I love the feel of it." She always said, "Don't ever give up your land," said Whipple.

Richard "Skip" Hayward, Elizabeth George's grandson and member of the Pequot Tribal Council, became the leading figure in making her wish come true. The New Pequot profiles the work Hayward and the tribe have done over the past two decades in regaining tribal land and finding ways for the Pequots to achieve self-sufficiency.

N E W

A New Vision: Michael Naranjo

Length: 30:00

When Native American sculptor Michael Naranjo was blinded during the Vietnam War, it could have ended his career, but

there is more to artistic vision than sight. This profile of the Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico, resident ponders the question of what makes an artist—is it keen senses or some inner genius?

This program follows Naranjo as he creates beautiful sculptures of bronze and stone. Based on his childhood memories of life at the pueblo, each piece is also a study of determination as Naranjo works against the odds to "see" each new piece take shape.

Nez Perce—Portrait of a People

Length: 23:00

Produced by: Phil Lucas

Nez Perce—Portrait of a People, documents the history of the Nez Perce people through the early beginnings of peaceful interaction with the white expeditioners Louis and Clark, the learning of Christianity by some Nez Perce, leading to a division between the two spiritual philosophies, to the Treaty of 1855 and with the 1860 gold rush to the northwestern United States, the eventual takeover of more than 90% of Nez Perce lands by the whites.

Brilliantly combined archival photos, personal stories and breathtaking scenery, this video gives a fascinating and accurate story of the incredible history of the Nez Perce.

Ni'bhaska of the Umonhon—A Series

1987

Produced by: Chet Kincaid/
Nebraska Educational Television
Network for the Nebraska Department of Education-ITV Services

A series about a 13-year-old boy from the Omaha Tribe as he goes through the first summer of his manhood. This story develops in the year 1800, when the traditional Omaha culture was still intact and thriving. This series portrays a historically accurate and culturally sensitive presentation of Native American life and culture at a time when white and black men had traded, but not settled along the Missouri River.

This three part series is a condensed version of the eight part series called: "We Are One".

Program 1: Turning of the Child

Program 2: Becoming a Warrior

Program 3: The Buffalo Hunt

Turning of the Child

Length: 30:00

It is the year 1800, the year in which Ni'bhaska (which means

"flat water" from which the modern word "Nebraska" is derived) goes on his first fasting. But becoming a man and a warrior involves more than fasting and being a good hunter. Ni'bhaska learns that part of being a warrior also means remaining behind from the summer buffalo hunt to stay with Grandmother; and with the Turning of the Child Ceremony, it means acting with honor toward one's family and tribe.

Becoming a Warrior

Length: 30:00

Ni'bhaska's first fasting is threatened by a bear—carelessly wounded and dishonorably left in pain by Ni'bhaska's "enemy," Inshti'thinke (which means "mythical mischievous being" and is what the Omaha called monkeys when they first saw them). A way is found for Ni'bhaska to go on the buffalo hunt and Grandmother tells him he will go as a man and return as a warrior.

The Buffalo Hunt

Length: 30:00

While the village journeys toward the buffalo, a "game" of dare becomes deadly "real." That incident and a near-tragedy at the hunt lead Ni'bhaska and Inshti'thinke to discover that being a warrior means respecting all life and living by the truth.



The daughter of a horse trader who moved from one northwest Indian reservation to another, Juane Quick-to-See Smith has grown up to become an internationally acclaimed American Indian artist. From "Juane Quick-to-See Smith."

North of 60: Destiny Uncertain—A Series

1983

Produced by: TV Ontario

This series of five, half-hour programs was filmed on locations in the far north of Canada's Northwest Territories, the Yukon,

and Alaska. These programs explore a part of the earth once shrouded in mystery, myth, and fable. But now the land of the Midnight Sun is ruled by the vagaries of high-tech fortune-telling.

The land and seas north of the sixtieth parallel are supposedly rich in minerals, oil and natural gas. The Western world has suddenly focused its power and attention on this previously forgotten area. The series explores the realities of life in the far north through the use of bold and beautiful photography, enriched by the honest commentaries of the people who live there. For survival, they depend on both the wisdom of the ancients and the power of modern science.

These five programs ask probing questions about the future of this land and the culture of its original inhabitants. In a land manipulated by the players in one of history's largest games of chance, destiny remains uncertain.

Program 1: They Came to Stay

Program 2: The Alaska Experience

Program 3: Tell Me Who I Am

Program 4: New Ways of Knowing

Program 5: Mending Bodies and Souls

They Came to Stay

Length: 28:50

This segment is set in the region once governed by the giant Hudson's Bay Company, which was chartered in 1670. It follows the growth of the fur trade and the whaling industry, as well as the role of the federal government. The program investigates the impact of the changes that came to the region with industry and government.

The Alaska Experience

Length: 28:50

This program explores the building of the Alaska pipeline, the settlement of Alaskan native land claims, and Alaska's transition from territorial status to statehood. The film suggests that we can learn significant lessons from past experiences of the Alaskans.

Tell Me Who I Am

Length: 28:50

This program investigates the dilemma resulting from recent attempts to provide relevant and useful educational opportunities to an ethnically diverse population in Canada's northland. The program ultimately asks if education is a tool for social change or a means of maintaining an indigenous culture.

New Way of Knowing

Length: 28:50

This programs documents the clash between traditional technologies of the north and modern scientific methods imported from the south. It asks if the wisdom of the ancients can co-exist with the changes resulting from the introduction of such things as guns, snowmobiles, and communications satellites.

Mending Bodies and Souls

Length: 28:50

Rapid change and the problems of acculturation have increased stress in the lives of Canada's northern inhabitants. Through interviews and photographs, this program examines the effects of stress, altered eating habits, and alcohol on the physical and mental health of the people.

NEW

One Heart, Many Nations

Length: 30:00

One Heart, Many Nations shows the historic 1992 White House Conference on Indian Education, the first time tribal and community leaders, educators, and administrators gathered to set a national agenda for education reform. Backed by Congress, this meeting allowed the will of the people to be expressed, to guide government, education, and tribal and community leadership in their united reform efforts.

This video explains five major themes in the 113 resolutions made by the delegates. Footage of dancing and celebrations in Alaska, Mississippi and North Carolina portrays the unique and holistic Native education experience. You will see successful tribes and educational organizations projects already in operation.

1,000 Years of Muscogee (Creek) Art

Length: 28:00 1982

Produced by: Gary Robinson/
Creek Nation Communications

This program traces the development of Creek Indian art forms from the prehistoric period of the mound-builders to the present. Experts in the fields of Anthropology, History, and Art Criticism place Creek artifacts in their proper cultural and historical context.

The program examines over 175 examples of Creek art—pottery, baskets,



stonework, clothing, jewelry, ceremonial items, and beaded sashes and pouches—from museums and private collections from all over the world, including the Aberdeen, Scotland Museum, the Museum of the American Indian in New York, the University of Oklahoma Stovall Museum, and the Creek Council House Museum in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Antique prints, photographs, and rare footage of Creek ceremonies show many of the objects in actual use.

On the Path to Self-Reliance

Length: 45:00 1982

Produced by: Peter J. Barton Productions

James Billie, Chairman, of the Seminole Tribe exemplifies the goals of the people he serves—to be proud, independent, and fully self-reliant.

This documentary narrated by Chairman Billie provides an excellent overview of tribal history and current tribal economic development. Through interviews with tribal employees, we learn about the Seminole's thriving cattle operation and agriculture and aquaculture programs. We learn that the proceeds from bingo have been used to pay back federal monies and that the tribe is exploring new avenues of industrial development. It is clearly evident that the Seminole Tribe is realizing their goal of self-sufficiency and at the same time maintaining their cultural heritage and identity.

Oscar Howe: The Sioux Painter

Length: 29:00 1973

Produced by: KUSD-TV

Oscar Howe, South Dakota's late Artist Laureate, preserves the Sioux culture by giving visual form to Sioux ideas.

Howe recalls his early childhood and discusses his cultural heritage and its influence on every facet of his painting.

Howe's creations derive their uniqueness from his geometric use of lines and aesthetic points. His bright colors and abstract shapes let him paint today's man in a traditional context.

People of the First Light—A Series

1979

Produced by: WGBY-TV

The series shows how Native American



people in southern New England have maintained their cultural identity through various means such as dance, art, and a strong sense of family and community. Tribal history and tradition are integrated into the daily activities of present-day Native American children and adults.

Program 1: Indians in Southern New England (The Survivors)

Program 2: The Wampanoags of Gay Head (Community Spirit and Island Life)

Program 3: The Boston Indian Community (Change and Identity)

Program 4: The Narragansetts (Tradition)

Program 5: Indians of Connecticut (The Importance of Land)

Program 6: The Indian Experience: Urban and Rural (Survival)

Program 7: The Mashpee Wampanoags (Tribal Identity)

Indians in Southern New England (The Survivors)

Length: 28:35

Native Americans in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island today have many things in common. However, their tribal lifestyles and the ways in which they strive to preserve and transmit their cultures are unique to each.

This program, the series overview, illustrates some of the different ways these cultures are preserved.

The Wampanoags of Gay Head (Community Spirit and Island Life)

Length: 28:45

This program shows how three generations of Wampanoag Indians live and maintain traditional values and keep community spirit alive on the Island of Martha's Vineyard.

The people of Gay Head depend on the sea for their livelihood. They use the colorful clay found in the Gay Head cliffs to make unusual pottery. Both these aspects of the Wampanoag lifestyle make the Gay Head people unique in their attempt to blend traditions with their present way of life.

The Boston Indian Community (Change and Identity)

Length: 28:36

The program focuses on ways in which today's city-dwelling Native Americans maintain the essence of their culture. How Native Americans who have migrated to Boston from all over the country are aided by the Boston Native American community's strong spirit of togetherness.

The Narragansetts (Tradition)

Length: 28:13

"The Narragansetts" focuses on ways Narragansetts strive to maintain their traditional heritage and to pass traditions from one generation to the next.

This program shows how the old use folklore and legend to pass on values and traditions to the young. Family members teach each other skills such as carpentry, animal husbandry, hunting, and making traditional clothing.

The film also gives a brief history of the Narragansetts.

Indians of Connecticut (The Importance of Land)

Length: 28:33

Five tribes of indigenous Indians live in Connecticut today: the Eastern and Western Pequots, the Paugussets, the Mohegans, and the Schaghticoke. All but the Mohegans have reservation lands.

This program focuses on the importance of maintaining a land base for preservation of the Native American culture and way of life.

The Indian Experience: Urban and Rural (Survival)

Length: 28:35

Whether they live in the city or the country, all Native Americans have the need to survive as individuals and as members of different tribes. Native Americans today live a life often filled with frustration, having to compromise ancient traditions and values for the sake of contemporary conformity.

"The Indian Experience" shows how even though Native Americans have seemingly become assimilated and invisible in the communities in which they live, they are joining together more and more, to protect and maintain their unique heritage, customs and values.

The Mashpee Wampanoags (Tribal Identity)

Length: 28:53

The members of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe live, work, and maintain the long-standing culture of their ancestors on the same lands the tribe has inhabited for thousands of years. Recently, developers have reshaped the ancestral lands into new communities designed for urban living.

This film shows how the Native American community now devotes its energies to preserving the knowledge and understanding of what it means to be a Mashpee Wampanoag Indian. Both young

and old share in the responsibility for preserving their unique heritage.

People of the Macon Plateau

Length: 9:57

Produced by: Thomas Radford

This video, a short caption of the eastern United States tribes and their history, blends beautiful scenery, archival photos and modern day technologies to represent the contrast between the power of technology and the power of Mother Earth.

N E W

Pride and the Power to Win

Length: 30:00

This program tells the success story of Baboquivari High School in Sells, Arizona, a Tohono O'odham community. In 1983, Baboquivari was the lowest ranked high school in Arizona. Pride and the Power to Win shows how the entire Tohono O'odham community joined forces to turn the school around. The local youth are now competitive with graduates of any Arizona high school. How did they do it?

To make deep changes in the school, the community turned to their traditional tribal-consensus method of problem solving. Virtually everyone in the community, from old people to the students themselves, got involved in making school decisions. Gracefully, Pride and Power to Win documents that process—from interviews with students and school officials to an emotional graduation day.

Pride, Purpose, and Promise: Paiutes of the Southwest

Length: 28:10 1982

Produced by: KLVX-TV

The Paiutes of the Southwest are survivors. Like many Indian tribes, they have struggled against insurmountable odds—disease, loss of land, and economic deprivation. While the struggle continues, the Paiutes are learning that it is possible to restore pride, maintain cultural identity, and strive for self-sufficiency through economic development.

The Paiute Reservations are scattered in a tri-state area. Interviews with tribal leaders and tribal members take us to the Kaibab Reservation in Arizona, the Shivwits Reservation in Utah, and the Moapa Reservation in Nevada. The effects of federal termination and restoration of tribal lands is

discussed as well as tribal history, education, and economic development. This program also provides the non-Indian audience with the perspective of what life is like on a present day Indian reservation.

The Probable Passing of Elk Creek

Length 60:00 1984
Produced by: WGBY-TV

This documentary focuses on a contemporary controversy to encourage viewers to think about the forces that shape our society. The little town of Elk Creek and the Grindstone Indian Reservation are both located in a small valley in Northern California. The state government plans to build a reservoir over the valley, which will force both whites and Native Americans to leave their homeland. Ironically, the law gives the Native Americans the power to decide whether or not the dam will be built.

The program plays upon this irony, editorially juxtaposing the experiences and emotions of white and Native American residents of the area.

Available to NAPBC members only

Pueblo Peoples: "First Encounter"

Length: 30:00 1991
Produced by: KNME-TV

The program vividly captures the Pueblo peoples' reaction to the first Spanish invaders in 1539 and 1540. This program weaves historic accounts with contemporary Pueblo interpretations of events, while exploring the spiritual and cultural dimensions of the first confrontation with Europeans. First Encounters shows the Pueblo experience through stories by elders, historic pueblos, archival photographs and footage, dramatic readings, Pueblo art, and music.

The Real People—A Series

1976

Produced by: KSPS-TV

This is the first television series made by and about American Indians.

The different programs choose highlights from the past and the important aspects of current life on and off the reservations.

These programs are designed for a family audience and present a truly Indian point-of-view.

Program 1: A Season of Grandmothers

Program 2: Circle of Song—Part 1
Program 3: Circle of Song—Part 2
Program 4: Mainstream
Program 5: Awakening
Program 6: Spirit of the Wind
Program 7: Buffalo, Blood, Salmon, and Roots
Program 8: Legend of the Stick Game
Program 9: Words of Life—People of Rivers

A Season of Grandmothers

Length 28:16
Long, snow-covered months have always been the Indian time for remembering a childhood, recalling a song or telling old stories.

This program emphasizes the revival of traditional Indian education, reverence for elders, and a yearning for the old ways by using the traditional teachers—the Grandmothers—to reminisce and teach the ways of old.

Circle of Song—Part 1

Length 27:30
This program shows how a person gets a song, how he passes it on, and what happens to old songs in a modern world. It examines the meaning of dances—explaining how a traditional way of seeing and living is kept alive in a contemporary society.



From the "We Are One" series focusing on the daily rituals and rites of passage that make up Native American life.

Circle of Song—Part 2

Length 28:20
This program is a continuation of "Circle of Song—Part 1" revolving around traditional song and dance. Its structure is circular, imitating the Indian concept of the Circle of Life. Particular songs and dances are connected to major life events and to each individual.

Mainstream

Length 24:47
This program is a journey in which a young Coeur d'Alene Indian woman recalls her father, her childhood, and her tribe's history. She becomes aware that the reservation and her past remain a secure haven—a source of energy and inspiration—the root place of her being.

It is a story common to many young Indians in today's mainstream who are seeking and finding new pride in their own tribal values and identities.

Awakening

Length: 28:35
This program focuses on the spiritual rebirth of the American Indian as seen through the life of Johnny Arlee of the Flathead Tribe. It traces his life from a point of despair through several stages of spiritual awakening, to his present role of spiritual leader for his tribe and several others.

The program begins, progresses, and ends in a "sweat-house." The "sweat" is an act of purification. "Awakening" includes scenes of an Indian wake, a youth drum club, and family life.

Spirit of the Wind

Length: 28:20
This program emphasizes the place of the horse in the life and culture of the Plateau Tribes. Long ago, horses changed old ways of life by making tribes more mobile, widening hunting areas, and increasing fighting power. Bridging the past and present, two retired rodeo riders from the Colville Tribe talk of their life and experiences on the rodeo circuit. Their reminiscing is enhanced by tribal film footage shot in the 1930's.

Native American cowboys, country western/Indian music, and the action and excitement of western rodeos vividly bring to life a contemporary blend of traditional Indian and country-western life.

Buffalo, Blood, Salmon, and Roots

Length: 27:50
This program looks at the old ways of gathering and preserving food. It concerns not only the nutritional value of the old, natural diet, but also and most importantly, the tribal values connected with roots and food. Some roots are used as medicine.

Legend of the Stick Game

Length: 28:20
This entertaining and informa-

tive program recreates how the "stick game" came to be. It illustrates some of the many functions of myth or legend in Native American culture and the role of the "oral tradition."

Word of Life—People of Rivers

Length: 27:30
"Words of Life—People of Rivers" serves as an introduction to the history of the seven tribes and a map for future growth. It is a good foundation for in-depth studies of each tribe. It offers a new perspective on Indian history, past and future, rather than the conventional historical survey of battles and defeats.

Red Road: Towards the Techno-Tribal

Length: 26:52 1984
Produced by: KBDI-TV

This documentary presents and explores contemporary views of Native American philosophy, spirituality, and prophecy. Through an interesting combination of interviews with medicine people, elders, and spokespersons we learn how traditional values and ancient cosmology can play an important role in today's world.

"Red Road" provides insights to a world view and philosophy largely invisible to the American public. In recent times, an enlightened interest in these views has encouraged Native Americans to share their ancient knowledge and beliefs.

Return of the Raven, The Edison Chilochin Story

Length: 47:00 1985
Produced by: Barry Hood Films

In 1954, in a policy which became known as "Klamath Termination," the Klamath Tribe of Oregon joined over a hundred tribes throughout the country in loss of federal recognition. The U.S. government terminated Federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe without their consent. In 1961, the government made individual payments for the reservation land to tribal members.

Edison Chilochin refused payment of over a quarter-million dollars for his land and eventually became the first individual Native American to have his land returned by Congress. In 1980 President Carter signed the historic Chilochin Act. In 1985, the Klamath



approached Congress to reverse termination. This program is the true story of Klamath termination and Chiloquin's ten-year struggle to preserve traditional values.



"Return of the Sacred Pole"

Return of the Sacred Pole

Length: 30:00 1989

Produced by: Michael Farrell, Nebraska Educational Television—Cultural Affairs Unit

"The Return of the Sacred Pole" tells the story of the Omaha tribe and its reclaiming of the Sacred Pole, a spirit-endowed artifact that has been held for the past 100 years by the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

The documentary recounts the story of the *washabagle* or "venerable one" as the Omaha call the Sacred Pole; its importance to the Omaha's heritage; its stay at the Peabody; and its return to its owners.

Roanoak Series

1986

Produced by: South Carolina Educational Television

NEW

In 1590, an entire English settlement disappeared without a trace. This tale of survival and intrigue delves into the events that took place between 1584 and 1590 on Roanoak Island, telling the story of the first prolonged meetings between the English and Indians from both points of view. Life in the "Lost Colony" is experienced through the lives of the English artist and governor of Roanoak, John White and the

young Indian hunter Wanchese. Both men, as husbands, fathers and leaders of their people, faced the



harsh realities of life on the new continent and the even more difficult task of crossing cultural barriers.

NEW

Part 1

Length: 60:00

On the outer banks of what is now the Carolinas, local Indian tribes trade and skirmish. While on a hunting expedition, three Roanoak warriors come across an incredible sight: an Elizabethan ship sent by Sir Walter Raleigh. Soon, the English and the Algonquian-speaking Native Americans encounter each other for the first time. The Roanoaks repeatedly show their generosity and hospitality to the English, although a high priest in the tribe warns that they may be evil spirits.

NEW

Part 2

Length: 60:00

The English settlement gains strength although food remains scarce. The Indians, however, have fallen susceptible to bacterial disease carried by the colonists. For a time, the diplomatic skills of an Indian leader preserves peaceful relations. John White establishes his friendship with the Indians and tries to convince the English of the necessity of becoming more self-sufficient. But, the pressures of hunger on the English, and disease on the Indians, results in a brutal confrontation.

NEW

Part 3

Length: 60:00

Following a misguided surprise attack on a large Indian community, word is sent from the second expedition to Raleigh in Queen Elizabeth's court. John White induces planters to join him in his dream of a lasting settlement in Virginia. But after learning about White's return with women and children, the Indians seek revenge.

The Runaway

Length: 29:01

Produced by: Nebraska Educational Television, Nebraska Department of Social Services, Nebraska Department of Education, Lincoln Multi-Cultural Center, and Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, Inc.

14-year-old Darlene Horse

runs away from a difficult home situation—her mother and stepfather drink to excess and Darlene gets caught in the middle of a pattern of violence. Although Darlene's Aunt Linda is a caring, positive role model, Alice, the social worker, is concerned that Linda's home is too crowded for Darlene to stay. Both Alice's supervisor and a Native American alcoholism counselor guide Alice in helping the family through appreciation of their culture and use of counseling groups. Not every problem is solved, but things do get better.

NEW

Sacred Buffalo People

Length: 60:00

This program looks at the relationship between the Indian of the Northern Plains and the Buffalo. Traditional beliefs, history, and modern reservation humor and adaptations are all woven together in the stories that are told today as buffalo return to the plains and the western tribes acquire and manage their own herds. The program features Indian park rangers, wildlife managers, traditional story tellers and dancers, each of whom adds their knowledge and experience to express the reverence and respect that was felt for the provider of life, the sacred buffalo.

Seasons of a Navajo

Length: 60:00 1984

Produced by: Peace River Films and KAET-TV

This is the story of Dorothy and Chauncey Neboyia and their extended family of children, grandchildren and the changing world around them. A traditional Navajo family, the Neboyias live in harmony with nature. Like their ancestors hundreds of years before them, their lives are intimately tied to the changing seasons.

While some of the younger Neboyias live a more modern lifestyle, they still maintain and reflect the vitality of traditional Navajo values. Through striking photography and unhurried pace, viewers learn of these values and share in a vision of the world that is unique to the Navajo.

Songs in Minto Life

Length: 29:00 1986

Produced by: Curt Madison

The first documentary of traditional Athabaskan music of Interior Alaska. Music here is not entertainment. Each song con-

tributes to the survival of the community. A song is made by one person but it cannot be sung without community approval.

This program was produced and directed entirely by rural Alaskans in cooperation with Minto elders. Every effort has been made to be accurate. The Tanana-Athabaskan language spoken in Minto is only now being written down. In this program you will see some words spelled for the first time.

NEW

The Spirit of Crazy Horse

Length: 60:00

One hundred years ago, the U.S. Seventh Cavalry massacred Chief Big Foot and over 200 other unarmed Sioux men, women and children in the deep snow of Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota. It was the most infamous event in a long string of broken treaties and separate acts of racism, greed and misguided efforts by whites to force the Indians to assimilate. This program chronicles the history of the once indomitable nation of buffalo-hunting warriors, led by Crazy Horse, who called themselves Lakota, meaning "the Allies."

Correspondent Milo Yellow Hair recounts the story of a Native American people—from the lost battles for their land against the invading whites—to the radicalization of the American Indian Movement or AIM in the 1970's—to the present day revival of the Sioux cultural pride and an attempt to regain their lost territory.

Strength of Life—Knokvtee Scott

Length: 27:00 1984

Produced by: Scott Swearingen, University of Tulsa, Sheila Swearingen, and Gary Robinson, Creek Nation

In this production, Indian artist Knokvtee Scott describes his shellwork jewelry and shares with us his journey of rediscovery as he sought the authentic art of his Creek and Cherokee ancestors. Through his shellwork art, Knokvtee Scott brings a part of that past into our world today.

The Sun Dagger

Length: 29:00 1983

Produced by: The Solstice Project

This program tells the story of perhaps the most exciting early

Indian discovery in North America.

In late June of 1977, Anna Sofaer, a Washington, D.C., artist, climbed to the top of a high butte in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. She saw a dagger of light pierce an ancient spiral rock carving and was convinced that she had discovered something significant. After careful study, she found that the dagger marks solstices, equinoxes, and the nineteen-year lunar cycle. The scientific community acknowledges the importance of Sofaer's discovery.

This program explores the Anasazi culture that produced this remarkable calendar and thrived over 1,000 years ago in the harsh Chaco Canyon environment.

NEW

Surviving Columbus

Length: 120:00

The Pueblo Indians' 450 years of contact with Europeans and their long and determined struggle to preserve their culture, land and religion is the subject of this program. A different perspective of Columbus Quincentenary, an important chapter in American history that has been omitted from school texts and the public consciousness far too long.

Tales of Wesakechak—A Series

1984

Produced by: Maria Dufour, Storytellers Production

A thirteen part series of fifteen minute programs based on well known Canadian Cree legends.

An oral storyteller and shadow puppets are used to dramatize these stories of Wesakechak. Wesakechak was the teacher of the first Indian people. While there are many different stories of Wesakechak that can be told in many ways, depending on the use of local elements, what remains true are the values and lessons the stories present.

Program 1: The Creation of the World

Program 2: The First Spring Flood

Program 3: Why the Crow is Black

Program 4: Wapoose the Rabbit

Program 5: Ayekis the Frog

Program 6: How the Fox Earned His Name

Program 7: Wesakechak and the Medicine

Program 8: The Stone and the Mouse

Program 9: Why Bees Have Stingers

Program 10: Wesakechak and the First Indian People

Program 11: Wesakechak and the Whiskey Jack

Program 12: Why the Rabbit Turns White

Program 13: The Creation of the Moon

The Creation of the World

Length: 15:00

This is the legend of how after a great flood, Wesakechak, with the help of Muskrat and Wolverine, create a new world. Everyone lives happily until the wolverine becomes boastful and proud. He soon learns the valuable lesson of what can happen when one mistreats a special gift from the Creator.

The First Spring Flood

Length: 15:00

The Creator put Wesakechak on the earth to take care of all the creatures. This makes Maci Manitoo, a bad spirit, very jealous and angry. Wesakechak is tricked by the jealous spirit and is almost drowned by a spring flood.

Why the Crow is Black

Length: 15:00

Long ago, Ah-haw-shiw had beautiful white feathers of which he was very proud. One day the Crow offers to help Wesakechak. He promises to keep the camp fire burning while Wesakechak is away. But because he is careless the fire goes out, and as a result, all of the Crow's feathers are turned black.

Wapoose the Rabbit

Length: 15:00

Wapoose was once a very handsome rabbit with wide, strong shoulders. He attracted the attentions of two girl rabbits who each wish to be his wife. But Wapoose can't choose between them and seeks Wesakechak's help to make a decision.

Ayekis the Frog

Length: 15:00

Ayekis did not always have long, strong back legs like he does today. But he always had a beautiful voice. When Ayekis gets himself into trouble he is saved only by the quick action of his big brother, Wesakechak.

How the Fox Earned His Name

Length: 15:00

One day Wesakechak tricks some ducks and manages to catch one for his dinner. While he is resting, a strange animal creeps into the camp hoping to steal Wesakechak's meal. Wesakechak

challenges the animal to a race around the lake with the duck as prize for the winner.

Wesakechak and the Medicine

Length: 15:00

One day Wesakechak hears chickadees singing. He discovers they have some medicine berries, and tricks the birds into giving him some. Although he's given careful instructions, Wesakechak abuses the power of the medicine berries and gets himself into trouble.

The Stone and the Mouse

Length: 15:00

Sometimes when he had nothing to do, Wesakechak would challenge other creatures to race with him. This story is about the time he challenges a big, round stone to a race. And how a little mouse helps Wesakechak.



"That One Good Spirit—An Indian Christmas Story"

Why Bees Have Stingers

Length: 15:00

Long ago bees could not protect themselves or their precious honey. The bees ask Wesakechak for help. After four days of thinking, Wesakechak gives them a gift. He tells them that by working together, using his gift, even Muskwa the bear will not be able to steal their honey.

Wesakechak and the First Indian People

Length: 15:00

Wesakechak didn't like his name. He felt he deserved a more powerful name like Bear or Eagle. He asks the creator to give him and the other creatures new names. The Creator agrees to have a naming ceremony the following day, and Wesakechak's troubles begin.

Wesakechak and the Whiskey Jack

Length: 15:00

Long ago Whiskey Jack was called Kweekweesu. He thought he was ugly, so hid in the forest and grew very lonely. One day he asks Wesakechak for help. Unfortunately things do not work out for Kweekweesu the way he hopes.

Why the Rabbit Turns White

Length: 15:00

Wesakechak is reminded that as a teacher of the first Indian People, he should have taught them to respect and give thanks for the gifts of the Creator. He is forced to rescue them from a great drought and starvation. He is able to do this with the help of a little brown rabbit.

The Creation of the Moon

Length: 15:00

When the job of taking care of the sun must be taken over by an old spirit's son and daughter, they begin to fight over who should do it. As a result, Wesakechak is sent to settle the argument. And so the moon is created.

That One Good Spirit—An Indian Christmas Story

Length: 15:45 1981

Produced by: Ute Tribe Audio-Visual Department.

This amusing clay-animated tale is for young and old alike. A young Ute Indian Boy awakens from a dream on a cold winter night long, long ago. His dream has told him that something will happen that night, something that comes only to those who are good.

The boy sits and watches his family sleep as he tries to understand the dream. Suddenly, he hears a song outside the teepee. His fears are dispelled when he is surprised by a visit from an Indian Santa Claus.

They Never Asked Our Fathers

Length: 58:00 1982

Produced by: KYUK-TV, John McDonald & Alexie Isaac

Nunivaaq, the name means "Island." For at least 2,000 years it has been home to Yup'ik Eskimos, hunters and gatherers, seafarers and fishers. Unknown to them, other people were laying claim to that land, first the Russians and then the United States government. Today, most of the island belongs to the Federal government.



Through changes so profound as to alter forever an entire culture, the Islanders were never consulted. The people, never conquered in war, never persuaded by treaty or negotiation, were being robbed of their land by a process that barely recognized them as a people.

They Never Asked Our Fathers interweaves historic photographs, documents, interviews with Eskimo elders and scenes of island life in the Bering Sea, one of the most remote and beautiful parts of Alaska, to demonstrate the negative impact of US government policies on Nunivaaq over the past fifty years.

Tomorrow's Yesterday

Length: 29:12 1971

Produced by: KBYU-TV

This program shows how the Pueblo people adapt to the challenges of modern civilization while maintaining their identity and culture. As an example, a Pueblo mother who realizes the importance of education for her children sells her beautiful hand-crafted pottery to provide funds for her children's college educations.

Filmed in striking desert homeland, this program shows Native Americans as they were, as they are, and as they hope to be. For the Pueblo, life is as colorful as the corn they grow.

The Treaty of 1868 Series

1987

Produced by: NETCHE

Who really owns the Black Hills of western South Dakota? The arguments are as intertwined as the dark pines for which the area is named.

To the Lakota Sioux, it is sacred ground lost; to the U.S. government, it is land fairly claimed and settled.

Examine the roots of this dispute in *The Treaty of 1868*, a two-part production. These half hour segments present facts and beliefs that have fueled over a century of debate.

Historic photos and research are interwoven with sometimes conflicting opinions from contemporary experts, ranging from Russell Means of the American Indian Movement to Joe Assman, a white resident being sued for his land. Viewers also hear from Bill

Welch, Black Hills hotel owner; Bill Elison, Mario Gonzales, and Ramon Robideaux, attorneys;

Matthew King, spiritual leader; James Hansen, historian, and Roland Dewings, content consultant for this series.

Program 1: The Treaty of 1863

Program 2: The Black Hills Claim



"The Treaty of 1868"

The Treaty of 1868

Length: 28:40

This segment focuses on the original treaties and the radically different philosophies of the signers. The U.S. government brought to the table its concepts of hierarchy, boundaries, and diplomatic agreements—implemented by a strong military and a complex legal system. The nomadic Lakota brought no tradition of elected leadership, fixed boundaries, or even land ownership—their world extended as far as the eye could see, and the warriors could keep out enemies. The program explores the legal sophistication and political unity of the Lakota developed in the struggle of the last century.

The Black Hills Claim

Length: 28:20

This segment highlights the physical and legal battles waged to gain and regain the Black Hills. Beginning with the Lakota's somewhat late arrival in the area in the 1770's, the program takes viewers through the treaties, violence, legislation, and litigation in the 1800's, up through the AIM occupation of Wounded Knee to the 1970's, and finally presents contemporary views of the Lakota's ongoing effort.

The Trial of Standing Bear

1988

Produced by: The Nebraska Education Television Network

In 1877, the United States government forcibly moved members of the Ponca Indian Nation from their ancestral home

on the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska 500 miles south to the Indian Territory, in what is now Oklahoma. The move was the government's response to the confusion created when Ponca land was accidentally included in a government treaty with the Sioux.

"The Trial of Standing Bear" tells the story of Ponca Chief Standing Bear, who was arrested by the U.S. Army after leading a small group of his people from Indian Territory back to their homeland in northern Nebraska in defiance of government orders. In addition to his belief that his people had been unfairly treated and would continue to die from starvation or disease if they didn't leave the harsh conditions of the Indian Territory, Standing Bear was fulfilling a promise to his dying son that he would be laid to rest in the land where he was born.

His plight was the basis for the landmark 1879 legal case which established for the first time that "an Indian is a person within the meaning of the law" and thus was recognized as having protection under the U.S. Constitution.

Tribal Legacies

NEW

The Incas

Length: 60:00

From the spectacular heights of Machu Picchu to jungle valleys and desert floors, this program uncovers the awesome world of the ancient Incas. It takes us on a trail of one of the most impressive civilizations the world has ever known, and reveals how they achieved their stunning century of success.

We see how they built an empire across the world's highest peaks, and conquered a vast, unforgiving land.

NEW

Maya—Lords of the Jungle

Length: 60:00

In the lush tropical rain forests of Central America lies the mystery of a long lost civilization. This program takes us on a fascinating journey to explore the mysterious remains of the Maya, shrouded for centuries in unanswered questions. It unlocks secrets of their splendid temples and magnificent monuments, which the jungle swallowed centuries ago. An exotic adventure, to a faraway place and time.

25

NEW

Surviving Columbus: The Story of the Pueblo People

Length: 120:00

The Pueblo Indians' 450 years of contact with Europeans and their long and determined struggle to preserve their culture, land and religion is the subject of this program. A different perspective of Columbus Quincentenary, an important chapter in American history that has been omitted from school texts and the public consciousness far too long.

NEW

Last Stand at the Little Big Horn

Length: 60:00

A documentary that examines one of the most popular stories in American history, the Battle of the Little Big Horn, from the multiple perspectives of the different peoples who fought there. *THE LAST STAND* will go on to explore what happened after the battle. You will see how American culture turned this battle into a mythic moment in American history.

Turtle Shells

Length: 25:47

Produced by: Gary Robinson, Creek Nation Communication

A cultural tape about making Native American ladies leg rattles. A Muscogee Creek Indian of Oklahoma demonstrates an ancient method of fashioning turtle shell leg rattles. Christine Hanneha talks about why she makes ladies leg rattles and demonstrates step-by-step the hand crafting... she tells the story of ladies leg rattles from selection of the turtle shells to the final fitting.

Walking with Grandfather—A Series

1988

Produced by: Phil Lucas Productions, Inc.

Stories have always been a special part of the way people communicate with and relate to each other. They also help people learn a great deal about themselves, the world around them, and the beliefs and values of their own and other cultures. They delight and entertain as they build a feeling of togetherness and group belonging.

The stories in the "Walking With Grandfather" series do all the above. Drawing on the rich



oral traditions of North American Indian people of several tribes, they present in a gentle way, basic human values like kindness, generosity, courage and love. These are stories that touch themes universal to all people—stories about ordinary people meeting extraordinary challenges, about magical little people who visit the human world, about people learning how to live in harmony with others, and about people having their dreams come true in special ways.

Program 1: The Arrival
Program 2: The Woods
Program 3: The Mountain
Program 4: The Valley
Program 5: The Stream
Program 6: The Gift

Amy and Jason are excited about spending a week with their grandfather at a youth camp in the mountains. They have invited their friends, Jenny, Buddy and Michael to come with them. Their Uncle George, who is a bronco rider at rodeos, is driving them out to the camp. As they drive, the children have the opportunity to ask Uncle George some questions about the traditional Indian customs. Once they arrive at the camp, they are soon enjoying a big breakfast and asking Grandfather excited questions about the way Indians lived in the past and what it means to be Indian today. After breakfast, Grandfather shows them a painted teepee, and promises that in the evenings to come, he will tell them some of the stories depicted in the pictures on the teepee. The children in turn promise to do the best they can to earn the stories by helping Grandfather and each other.

The Woods Length: 14:25

Because the children have been learning about how important it is to forgive each other for the mistakes they make, Grandfather tells the children the story of "The Corn Maidens" that evening as they sit in the teepee. This is the story he tells.

In the beginning of the world, the people have only grasses and seeds to eat. They decide to make offerings and pray for something more substantial. Six beautiful Corn Maidens come to earth to teach them to grow corn. For a while the people are grateful to the Corn Maidens and work hard to look after their crops. Then they

become lazy and unappreciative. The Corn Maidens leave the people because they cannot stay somewhere where they are not treated with kindness or respect. As their crops fail and they run out of seed to replant them, the people of the village begin to grow desperate. They realize that their own actions are the cause of their problems and they send Eagle, Falcon and Raven to find the Corn Maidens and to beg them to return. The birds are unsuccessful in locating the Corn Maidens, but during their search they learn that only the young flute player who has always remained loyal to the Corn Maidens can call them back with his music. As he plays his flute, the Corn Maidens do return and they graciously accept the apology of the people of the village. The people promise to hold a special celebration each year to remember the generosity of the Corn Maidens and the lesson they learned about how to care for the earth.



"White Man's Way"

The Mountain Length: 14:25

While hiking in the mountains, Grandfather, Amy and Jason see an eagle soaring in the sky. As they tell the other children about what they saw, Grandfather explains that the eagle can teach many lessons. That evening they learn more about those lessons as Grandfather tells them the story of the "Great Wolf and Little Mouse Sister".

The story begins with the Great Wolf crying in the meadow because he had lost his eyes through his own foolishness and selfishness. Little Mouse Sister gives him her own eyes, and together they set out on a journey to find the Sacred Lake and ask for help for the little blind mouse.

The journey is a difficult one and they must overcome many obstacles before they finally reach the Sacred Lake at the top of a high mountain. After the Great Wolf makes his offerings to the four directions and to Mother Earth and Father Sky, he leaves Little Mouse Sister to discover the promise of the Sacred Lake. As she waits, she hears a voice telling her to jump higher and higher. She obeys and opens her eyes to find that she has become a mighty eagle.

The Valley Length: 14:25

As the children walk through a mountain meadow one day, they find many beautiful wild flowers. They beg Grandfather to tell them which is the most beautiful, but he reminds them that the flowers don't compete with each other. They each have their own kind of beauty which they offer to the world without asking for anything in return. That night the children hear the story of "The Daughter of the Sun".

A young warrior, Sun Cloud, wants to marry Snowflower, the most beautiful girl in the village. Unfortunately she is also very vain. She tells Sun Cloud that in order to win her love, he must bring her a Rainbow Rose from the garden to the Tower of the Sun. His journey is very difficult, but with the help of a kind girl in the garden, he is successful. Snowflower scorns his gift, however, and asks him to cut his hair, the symbol of his manliness. When he does so, she ridicules him all the more and refuses once and for all to marry him.

Embarrassed and grief-stricken, Sun Cloud leaves the village and returns to the Tower of the Sun. It is there that he realizes the true beauty arises from inner qualities. He falls in love with the kind girl who helped him get the Rainbow Rose because of her inner rather than outer beauty. At the point she is transformed into The Daughter of the Sun and the two of them return to Sun Cloud's village. Everyone welcomes them as the most beautiful couple they have ever seen, except for Snowflower, whose jealousy gradually turns her into a bitter, lonely old woman.

The Stream Length: 14:23

As Grandfather and the children rest beside a mountain stream, Grandfather talks to the children about some of the lessons

nature can teach us. They discuss ecology as a way of understanding how all things are interconnected. They also notice how water, which is essential to all life, always seeks the lowest spot. Something that seems very humble and patient can also be very strong. That evening Grandfather shares the story of "The Winter Warrior".

Long ago a tribe of fishermen lived in the icy north. Every winter they would have to migrate south to escape the power of Old Giant Northwind. One of the fishermen, named Firehawk, decides to challenge Old Giant Northwind. He does not feel his people should have to flee from their best fishing spots because of the wind's bullying ways. Old Giant Northwind becomes very angry when he sees that Firehawk plans to stay all winter. Using all his power, he tries to destroy Firehawk, but with courage, patience and cleverness, Firehawk manages to drive Old Giant Northwind away. From then on, the people are allowed to stay in their village all year round and to enjoy the abundant fish and game they find there.

The Gift Length: 14:25

One morning the children wake up to find that they have each been given a pair of beaded moccasins during the night. Excitedly, they rush off to find Grandfather and to thank him. He just smiles and shows them the tiny footprints all over the outer covering of the teepee. That night Grandfather tells them the story of "The Spirit Bride" and her little friends, the Bogidabigs.

Everyone in the village is worried about Morningstar, the young girl who claims she can hear trees whispering, the brook singing and the voices of the little people—the Bogidabigs. To help Morningstar learn to work and live like other people do, the elders gave her the task of making a new set of clothes for everyone in the village. When Morningstar begins to work on this impossible task, five Bogidabigs come to help her.

Everyone is amazed that she has been able to do the work in one day, but they are upset to learn that she has gone off into the woods by herself again. They decide she must marry Hunter and settle down. Morningstar begs to take one last walk in the forest before she must marry a man she doesn't love. As she



sits crying in the forest, the Bogidabigs come to help her. They introduce her to Evergreen the spirit of the woods, and the two are married. They return to the village with their bogidabigs friends determined to help the people of the village regain their sense of wonder and imagination.

Warriors

Length: 57:21

Deb Wallwork, Prairie Public Television

Since World War I, Native American Indians have served in the United States Armed Forces. During the Vietnam War, close to 90% of the 86,000 who enlisted volunteered, giving Native Americans the highest record of service per-capita of any ethnic group. Over half served in combat. Why were so many Native Americans willing to go fight in American's most controversial war? What is their view of Vietnam twenty years later? Hear Indian veterans discuss their personal experiences in Vietnam and the difficulties they still face. *Warriors* is a moving video, honest, humorous, sincere, and unflinching. It is a portrait of contemporary Indian people caught in the cross currents of American history, finding their traditional ways the key to understanding and moving forward.

We Are One—A Series

1986

Teacher's Guide

Produced by: Chet Kincade/Nebraska Educational Television Network for the Nebraska Department of Education-ITV Services

A series about the life and culture of a Native American family in early 19th century Nebraska.

These eight, 20-minute lessons are designed to bring to life the richness and complexity of Native American culture—in particular, the Omaha culture.

The programs focus on 13-year-old Ni'bhaska and his younger sister Mi'onbathin, and on the daily rituals and rites of passage that make up their lives.

Program 1: Morning Comes

Program 2: Learning from Others

Program 3: Turning of the Child

Program 4: Storytelling

Program 5: Becoming a Warrior

Program 6: Preparing for the Summer Hunt



Program 7: The Dare

Program 8: The Buffalo Hunt

Morning Comes

Length: 20:00

It is May—"the moon in which they plant." We are introduced to the members of an Omaha family as they begin the day. Following the father's morning prayer the family sits for their morning meal in an earth lodge. Included in the family are the father, mother, daughter, son, and grandmother. The boy is 12 to 13 years of age, just entering puberty. The girl is 9 years of age. Included with the family are an older daughter, her husband and their small daughter, just learning to walk. The boy's cousin is also present.

Discussion at the meal centers around the tasks of all of the members of the family and the two most important events for the Omaha—the planting of the corn and the summer buffalo hunt. It is decided that Ni'bhaska, the boy, will have to stay home from the hunt to care for the grandmother who is no longer able to go.

As the father and boys go to their tasks the Herald announces the planting of the corn and the women prepare for the planting as they teach the younger children a song to make the corn grow.



The Trial of Standing Bear

Learning from Others

Length: 20:00

The lesson begins at the lodge of an uncle who is renowned as an arrow maker. Ni'bhaska and Teson learn to make arrows and listen to stories that they are not sure whether or not to believe.

The scene switches to the fields where Mother and oldest daughter are teaching the youngest daughter the secrets of planting the corn, as Grandmother taught them, so that "it will remember to

come back and feed them well."

The boys are called away from their arrow-making by others who suggest a rabbit hunt to the meadow. The boys make believe they are on the buffalo hunt, choose sides and the game/work begins. Ni'bhaska returns to the lodge with two rabbits that he killed and one more that was "the settling of a bet." Father tells a humorous story about the evils of gambling foolishly.

Ni'bhaska and Teson let curiosity get the best of them and decide to hide in the sacred tent to see the sacred Turning of the Child ceremony on the next day.

Turning of the Child

Length: 20:00

The young child is being prepared for the Turning of the Child Ceremony which marks the end of infancy and the beginning of the second stage or "hill" of life.

We see Inshat'sonwin take the child to the keepers sacred tent for the ceremony. The keeper is presented a fine quilled robe which Grandmother has made for the occasion. The Child, carrying her new moccasins enters the tent.

At the conclusion of the ceremony young child now has her ni'kie name (Mi'wason) and a feast is held at the family lodge.

Just as the family notices that Ni'bhaska and Teson are missing the keeper brings the boys to the lodge explaining that they had desecrated the sacred tent by trying to sneak inside for the ceremony. The boy's fathers agree with the keeper that they must be punished so as to learn respect for the sacred articles of the tribe.

The boys fear they will be struck by lightning but the elder decides on a punishment that will cause them to help and teach their young cousins the ways of the tribe.

Storytelling

Length: 20:00

The "First Thunders" or first rain storm of the spring has the family inside the lodge as the children are entertained by uncle who is an excellent story-teller. Uncle tells "true" stories and explains that each story has its season when it must be told. When the rain stops the stories stop as there is work for all.

Mother and daughter go to the river for water. Mother explains the necessity of an escort for young girls and how precious the

family and children are to the Omaha.

Ni'bhaska and Teson find that both intend to fast as a beginning of their change from adolescence to adulthood as warriors (second hill to third hill). The boys talk to the uncle about fasting and he explains many of the beliefs of the tribe including the four hills of life.

Becoming a Warrior

Length: 20:00

Ni'bhaska has determined today he will begin the rite of Non'zhinzho. His mind has turned white. It is time he enter into a personal relationship with Wakonda. The other family members are busy with their routines. The boy takes the bow and arrow that has been prepared for him by his father. He quickly leaves the lodge and passes through the village avoiding contact with any other person.

In the meantime, the family prepares for the buffalo hunt. A distant relative visits and during conversation reveals that a wounded bear is near the bluffs. Ni'bhaska's father quickly realizes that his son is fasting near the area and that he may be in danger. He and the visitor quickly gather bows and arrows and race off on horses to find the bear. The father returns to camp first. Ni'bhaska walks in quietly later looking very tired and dirty. He says nothing but gives a light smile to his father who likewise says nothing.

Ni'bhaska and his father are talking about the incident with the bear. Ni'bhaska relates an incident that seems to him a dream. His father realizes the significance of his vision and takes him to see the elder.

Preparing for the Summer Hunt

Length: 20:00

The village is making preparations for the hunt. Valuables left behind are buried in caches to protect them from raids by other tribes and to preserve them until the tribe returns from the hunt. The elderly and the sick will remain behind. Others will stay to protect and care for those who cannot go. Ni'bhaska has been one assigned to stay because he has an elderly grandmother who has chosen not to go on the hunt.

Mi'onbathin begs Grandmother to find a way to go on the hunt and offers the use of travois but grandmother declines saying she will walk proudly to her death and not be pulled.

Inshti'thinke, the "Teaser" has learned that Ni'bthaska has to say to care for his aging grandmother and consequently will not earn "warrior" status from participation in the hunt. Ni'bthaska shows his dignity and the respect for his grandmother by hiding his disappointment.

The Dare

Length: 20:00

The telelesson opens with a view of the Omaha Tribe on the trail to the Buffalo Country. We see the tribe through the eyes of Ni'bthaska and his niece Mi'wason who he has taken up on a trail to watch the march. The tribe moves as one across the endless prairie.

After camp has been reached Inshta'sonwin and Mi'onbathin are digging wild turnips to dry for later use. They discuss legends about how the Omaha learned which plants to use.

A suggestion leads to a game of Dare and Inshti'thinke, the "Teaser", must steal the ball from the girls game. He succeeds but in his embarrassment makes an overly-dangerous dare that almost costs Teson his life.

After Teson is rescued by Ni'bthaska, Mi'onbathin and the "Teaser", Father lectures the youth on respect for life and tribe, games as preparation for life and winning or losing of honor.

The Buffalo Hunt

Length: 20:00

The summer buffalo hunt was the single most important yearly event in the lives of the Omaha. We see the scouts running back to camp in a criss-cross fashion as a signal announcing the location of buffalo. In camp, final preparations for the hunt. Special rituals are being completed. As the hunt is very sacred, we are unable to show most of the rituals involved. Each aspect of the hunt is carefully planned according to tradition and ceremony including the way the buffalo was butchered.

Ni'bthaska and Inshti'thinke (the "Teaser") have earned the honor of securing the buffalo heart and the tongues. They reach the first downed buffalo and begin their work when Ni'bthaska sees an injured buffalo charging at them and in the last seconds makes the decision to save the "Teaser", his competitor, by shoving him out of the path of the buffalo. Ni'bthaska suffers some injury to himself as the buffalo charges over him but in bravery returns to

work removing the tongue.

Later, Ni'bthaska is "caught" with the sight of a girl he has not seen before and exclaims to himself that he is going to make a flute as she is who he will marry.

Whispers Series

NEW

The Chumash

Length: 30:00

This program is a first in a series of programs about the Indigenous people of California called "Whispers." The program takes the viewer into the world of the Chumash Indian community of Southern California. Through interviews and archive footage the producer shows how the modern Chumash have preserved their culture, dance and folklore.

NEW

The Gabriellino/Tongva

Length: 30:00

This program is the second in a series of programs about the Indigenous people of California called "Whispers." This episode of the series portrays cultural survival of The Gabriellino/ Tongva native people. These indigenous people are former inhabitants of the coastal region of Los Angeles County, the Northwest portion of Orange County and off lying islands.



"We Are One"

White Man's Way

Length: 30:00 1986

Produced by: Christine Lesiak/
Nebraska Educational Television
Network

Beginning in the late 1800's, an experiment that endeavored to transform the American Indian "from savagery into civilization"

took place across the United States.

In the heart of what was once Pawnee Indian country—Genoa Nebraska—was built the U.S. Indian School, a government-supported military-style school for Indian children from more than 20 tribes. Here they were taught the White Man's language, traditions and lifestyles and were forbidden to practice their own.

Winds of Change Series

NEW

A Matter of Promises

Length: 60:00

Viewers meet members of the Onondaga, Navajo and Lummi leadership, including Audrey Shenandoah, clan mother, who categorically states that she has lived within the geopolitical boundaries of the U.S. but has never considered herself "American." Interviews with tribal members reveal that they maintain a wary co-existence within the larger American culture. The program documents external and internal forces that threaten their national sovereignty. A brief history of political activism features archival footage as well as more in-depth examinations of how Indian institutions are designed to resist outside solutions to internal strife.

NEW

A Matter of Choice

Length: 60:00

Viewers travel to the home of the Hopi Nation, the oldest continuously inhabited community in America in an effort to understand their struggle to find their place in the modern world. Candid interviews with Hopi Tribe members offer rare insights into the personal side of acculturation and assimilation. Special attention is paid to the remarkable importance of women and "uncles" in the Hopi social structure. The very survival of the Hopi and hundreds of other sovereign Indian nations is threatened by the exodus of their youth to the cities. Fifty percent of the Indian population now live in cities and 50 percent have interracial marriages.

NEW

Wiping the Tears of Seven Generations

Length: 60:00

"A film that could be the first of its genre to record...not rewrite...history from the Lakota perspective. For the first time in film, the true story of the Wounded Knee Massacre." THE LAKOTA TIMES

Woonspe (Education and the Sioux)

Length: 27:45 1974

Produced by: South Dakota ETV

Woonspe is the Dakota word for "lesson." This film explores the problem of Native American education. It examines the historical significance and advantages and disadvantages of the four school systems available to Native Americans: BIA boarding schools, public schools, tribal contract schools, and mission schools.



Native

American

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Broadcasting

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